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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WOLVERHAMPTON



The Health Services of Wolverhampton in 1966

ANNUAL REPORT

by

J. F. GALLOWAY, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal School Medical Officer

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF
as at 31st December, 1966

Medical Officer of Health	J. F. Galloway, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M. D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health		F. N. Garratt, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Ph.D.
Senior Medical Officers			
School Health	N. A. Jevons, L.M.S.S.A.
Maternity and Child Welfare	Marjorie G. Carnaghan, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.R.O.C.G., C.P.H.
Administration and Health Education			J. D. Wright, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H. (from 21.9.66)
Assistant Senior Medical Officers	Margaret Ingham, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. G. R. Davies, L.M.S.S.A., (from 1.5.66) Vacant
Medical Officers	Martha E. C. McIntosh, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., (from 14.2.66).
Part-time Medical Officers	Sylvia O'Dowd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Catherine C. Walters, M.B., Ch.B. Mary E. Richards, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G. Frances C. Myatt, M.B., Ch.B., D.I.H., D.P.H. Margaret I. Griffiths, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.C.H. P. J. Edwin, M.B., Ch.B. Marjorie H. Braine, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., M.M.S.A. R. D. Johnston, M.B., B.S. Margaret L. Rugg-Easey, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P. G. A. Boulger, L.A.H.
Chief Dental Officer	T. H. Liptrot, L.D.S.
Tuberculosis*	J. Aspin, M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.M.R.D. R. A. Chand, M.B., Ch.B.

Analysts	R. K. Chalmers, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. C. N. Grange, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Health Visiting					
Superintendent	Mrs. M. Woodward, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Assistant Superintendents	2	
Group Advisers	5	
Field Work Instructors	5	
Health Visitors	16	(6 part-time)
School/Clinic Nurses	19	(3 part-time)
Midwifery					
Supervisor	Mrs. D. K. Rinkel, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.
Assistant Supervisors	2	
District Midwives	38	
Premature Baby Nurses	2	
Home Nursing					
Superintendent	Miss M. N. Swift, S.R.N., Q.D.N., S.C.M.
Assistant Superintendent	1	
Home Nurses	38	(4 part-time)
Mental Health Service					
Principal Mental Welfare Officer	F. L. Bird
Mental Welfare Officers	D. C. Beech, S.R.N., R.M.N. Miss E. Bottomley A. J. Whyte, S.R.N., R.M.N. H. C. Whittall (part-time)
Mental Welfare Assistant	Miss F. M. Cook
Special Training Centres					
Supervisors	Mrs. K. M. Beevers Mrs. E. D. Enser Mrs. O. M. Tildesley
Deputy Supervisor	1	
Assistant Supervisors	20	and 1 general assistant
Male Instructor	1	
Trainees	5	

Home Help Service

Organiser	Miss M. Saunders
Assistant Organisers	3
Home Helps	191 (185 part-time)

Day Nurseries

Matrons	Miss C. Fitzgerald, S.R.N. Mrs. J. Morris, C.N.N. Miss S. A. Griffiths, S.R.N. Miss E. Brindley, N.S.C.N.
Nursery Assistants	43
Domestic Staff	9 (6 part-time)

After Care Officer	Mrs. N. C. Fry, S.R.N.
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Chiropodists	7 (5 part-time)
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Public Health Inspectors

Chief Public Health Inspector	F. Binns Hartley, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Assistant Chief Public Health Inspectors	2
Specialist Inspectors	8
District Inspectors	12
Pupil Inspectors	5
Technical Assistant	1
Offices and Shops Inspectors	3

Administrative and Clerical

Principal Administrative Officer	J. Darby
Administrative and Clerical	38
Clinic Clerks (part-time)	18

Other Staff

Rodent Operatives	4 (1 part-time)
Miscellaneous	4

*Jointly with Birmingham Regional Hospital Board.

Health Department,
59, Waterloo Road,
Wolverhampton.
Tel : Wolverhampton 24281/4

To : The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Wolverhampton.

The Medical Officer of Health is required to make an annual report to the local authority on the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration, and the vital statistics of the district, containing in addition to any other matter upon which he may consider it desirable to report, such information as may be from time to time required by the Minister of Health. As the maintenance of good health in a community depends largely on sufficient food, a good environment, the prevention of disease and the treatment of established illness, in that order, this report covers a field that is not all a responsibility of the local authority.

It relates to a year in which rainfall was much above the average; unemployment among the 147,000 insured persons served by the Wolverhampton and Bilston Employment Exchanges rose from 0.6 per cent in the early part of the year to 1.8 per cent at the close when the effects of the Government's economic measures began to be felt; and sickness, judged by new claims for sickness benefit, was slightly higher than in the previous year.

The marriage rate was 10 per cent above and the birth rate 11 per cent above those for England and Wales, signs of a young population. Still births, deaths of infants under one week, under one month and under one year all were at higher rates than those for England and Wales and higher than those for Wolverhampton before its enlargement, indicating that much still remains to be done for mothers and young children. Of the births 35 per cent occurred at home; of the deaths 53 per cent occurred at home. Over 40 per cent of deaths due to cancer in males were from cancer of the lung, incontrovertibly linked with cigarette smoking.

On April 1st, 1966, the Borough of Wolverhampton was extended by the inclusion of areas formerly in the Borough of Bilston, the Urban Districts of Wednesfield, Tettenhall, Sedgley, Coseley and Willenhall

and the Rural District of Seisdon. The area increased from 9,126 acres to 17,004 acres, the number of inhabited properties from 46,905 to 83,544 and the estimated population from 150,210 to a figure calculated to be about 266,500 in the latter part of the year. A more accurate population figure should be available next year but in the meantime sufficient information is available to provide a reliable picture of what has been happening in the new Wolverhampton. The statistics of births and deaths represent the events assigned to the area within the boundaries of Wolverhampton as they existed at the date of registration of each event; for example, births and deaths occurring in Bilston up to the 30th March, 1966 are excluded while those occurring on or after the 1st April, are included. As Wolverhampton is both a sanitary authority and a health authority, its duties include both those formerly carried out by the County Districts as sanitary authorities and by the County Council as the health authority.

Its responsibilities as a sanitary authority and how they were undertaken are recorded in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. After the War the most urgent environmental problem facing Wolverhampton was bad housing; by concentrating as far as practicable the available staff on slum clearance, and with the support of an energetic house building programme, the majority of the occupants of slums were rehoused by the end of 1965. In 1966 there was a lull while the size of the problem in the enlarged borough was being assessed; plans for the resumption of slum clearance were made by the end of the year. 100 per cent meat inspection was maintained at the abattoir and the 7 licensed slaughter houses that now are in the borough; inspection of food premises and sampling of food, including milk and icecream, kept a constant check on the quality of food samples. With two new Smoke Control Orders there are now fifteen orders in operation covering one-seventh of the area of the town; remedial action taken to reduce smoke and grit emission was directed to the reduction of atmospheric pollution.

As a local health authority Wolverhampton carries out those parts of the National Health Service assigned to it in the National Health Service Acts and these include clinics, health education, health visiting, home nursing, domiciliary midwifery, home helps, mental health services in the community, vaccination and immunisation, after-care and ambulances.

At the end of 1966 clinics were being held at 21 sites, 8 in the former area of Wolverhampton and 13 in the added areas. For services at a clinic to be effective they must cover as many branches of work as possible and be available at least once a week. The needs of the community are best met by a limited number of purpose-built clinics on sites that have room for future development and adequate car parking.

Local health authorities, notified statutorily of the birth of every child in the area, employ health visitors, the main social workers in the health service today whose primary duty is primary prevention among the "not yet sick" and who provide health education for successive cohorts, encourage immunisation against infectious diseases, try to detect deviation from the normal as early as possible and guide to the general practitioner those they believe to have become sick and who do not themselves realise it. They meet problems as they arise and their aim is restoration to the normal and the prevention of permanent physical, mental and social disability. In this they try to work closely with the practitioners but in urban areas the population living in a Health Visitor's district may be attended by 15 or more general practitioners. At the end of 1966 the Authority was employing 29 health visitors and 19 clinic nurses.

The control of infectious disease depends largely on maintaining a satisfactory level of immunity in the population. The public recognise the importance of immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis but there is not such a widespread acceptance of the need for protection against tuberculosis, smallpox and tetanus and their relative infrequency makes the need for constant health education even more important. The Health Department is able to relieve general practitioners of much of the burden of the massive undertaking of routine immunisation and the proportion of those receiving protection who obtain it from the staff of the Health Department varies from a little over half in the case of smallpox to two-thirds in whooping cough, poliomyelitis, diphtheria and tetanus.

The Home Nursing Service, providing facilities that otherwise could be obtained only by entering hospital and nursing patients discharged early from hospital, had a staff of 40 at the end of 1966 when they were attending regularly over 600 patients. The Home

Help Service receives an ever increasing number of applications for assistance and during the year visited 1,563 cases. There is a similar growth in the demand for chiropody.

The Domiciliary Midwifery Service makes home confinement both safe for the patient and easy for the practitioner where there is proper selection of cases and where full co-operation exists between the health authority and the general practitioner. The staff of domiciliary midwives who at the end of the year numbered over 40 attended 1,599 births in the patients' homes during the year and also attended 2,874 patients discharged from hospital before the tenth day; they either delivered or nursed the mothers of 98.6 per cent of the babies born in the borough to Wolverhampton residents. During a year a midwife conducting domiciliary confinements may deliver patients from as many as 20 general practitioners.

Care at home and in the community rather than in hospital is being provided increasingly for the mentally disordered. More of the mentally subnormal whose predominant need is for training provided at special centres are now living at home; at the end of the year there were 329 subnormal persons in hospital and 670 under supervision at home of whom 267 were attending one of the ~~four~~^{three} special training centres. At the end of the year 191 patients who had formerly been in mental hospitals were being visited regularly at home.

From the beginning of the National Health Service in 1948 local health authorities have been handicapped by the incongruous organisation of local government and by the Ministry of Health's apparent antipathy to public accountability and belief that local authorities were capable of playing only a minor role in the service. When they rise renewed from the ashes of reorganisation local authorities will be capable of providing a foundation on which a service, publicly accountable, can be based. There is evidence already of an increasing regard for them by the Ministry of Health; the original Ten Year Hospital Plan in 1962 stated that the first duty of a health service is to prevent illness and disability, and that where they do occur, care at home and in the community should be provided for all who do not require the services which only the hospital can provide; consequently any plan for the redevelopment of hospital services is complementary to that for developing the preventive and community services. At the same time the Minister asked each local authority to review its

health and welfare services, and to plan their development over the ensuing ten years, clearly recognising that local government is not only the traditional instrument for providing environmental services, but also the most effective one for administering the personal health services. While financial expediency influenced the Minister in imposing on local government part of the cost of the growth of the health service, social factors also were exerting relentless pressure on its form; earlier marriage, larger families and wide choice of employment had stopped the abundant supply of cheap female labour that was the basis of the hospital service and these pressures will restrict hospitals to investigation and treatment which only they can undertake, and call for a re-assessment of the scope of domiciliary care, of the specialised services which can be provided in the home, and of the responsibilities of general practitioners.

If the local health authority and the general practitioners in this area decide to plan domiciliary care to provide most effectively for the needs of the patient, firstly they will have to remove barriers that discourage young doctors from entering general practice in an industrial area; young men and women, penniless after nine or ten years of uninterrupted intensive study, considering critically whether they will invest some thousands of pounds of borrowed money in securing a base from which to practise, will select carefully the part of the country in which to settle; they may even decide to leave the country altogether. In this area practice premises need to be made available to them without the necessity of incurring a crippling load of debt.

Secondly, general practice must be made interesting and rewarding to the doctor while affording the greatest benefit to the patient; this requires doctors, by nature independent, to be encouraged to become inter-dependent and to accept the help of organised supporting services. The most suitable way of meeting both these requirements in this locality appears to be the erection of health centres by the local authority to house clinics, and services for home nursing, domiciliary midwifery, home helps, health visiting, school health and dentistry, mental health and chiropody adequate for a population of 15,000 to 20,000 with a team of 15 to 20 health authority workers, and the provision adjacent to the centre or as part of the premises, of accommodation for all general practitioners who wish to work in that area.

In time, practitioners with a limited territory but varying interests—such as general medicine, paediatrics, geriatrics, psychiatry and obstetrics—could develop into a team and from these centres groups of doctors relieved by the local health authority staff of all extraneous and unnecessary duties both by day and by night could exercise fully the skills for which they have been trained. They could provide a general medical service for most of the sick, a domiciliary midwifery service by experienced domiciliary obstetric practitioners and services for the young, the old and the mentally disordered by doctors with a special interest in these patients. They could also hold responsible part-time posts in hospitals where the shortage of medical staff is likely to become more severe; their permanence and absence of language difficulties, their understanding of the background of the patients' lives, their continuous and close association with the staff of the local health authority, and their appreciation of the problems of domiciliary care could make them a link between all the services.

What do the various services of the Health Department including the Ambulance Service, cost the ratepayers? In 1966, £112,000 was spent on the Ambulance Service, £85,000 on sanitation and smoke control, £77,000 on mental health, £71,000 on midwifery, £64,000 on administration and general (including central establishment charges of over £20,000), £57,000 on home helps, £45,000 on health visiting, £45,000 on home nursing, £40,000 on clinics, £34,000 on day nurseries, £14,000 on other services for mothers and young children including welfare foods, dental treatment and care of unmarried mothers, £11,000 on vaccination and immunisation, £8,000 on chiropody, £7,000 on prevention of illness, care and after-care, and £4,000 on mortuaries. This total cost to the ratepayers of £674,000 represents a charge on every inhabitant of Wolverhampton of 1s. 1d. a week.

How does Wolverhampton's expenditure on its National Health Service responsibilities compare with other health authorities? In the financial year 1965/66, that is before reorganisation, the expenditure on local authority health services per thousand population varied in the county boroughs of England and Wales from £1,507 in Northampton, £1,534 in Solihull, £1,620 in Darlington and £1,624 in Swansea to £3,000 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, £3,008 in Blackburn, £3,017 in Rotherham and in Oldham and £3,152 in Salford. The average expenditure for the 81 county boroughs was £2,239 and for

Wolverhampton it was £2,217; this means that if the average net expenditure per unit of population on health services in all the 81 county boroughs in England and Wales is represented as 100 per cent for the year ending 31st March, 1966 then Wolverhampton's net expenditure for the same period was 99 per cent. On individual items Wolverhampton's expenditure was above the average on vaccination and immunisation (211 per cent), midwifery (146 per cent), child welfare centres (129 per cent), health visiting (125 per cent), day nurseries (116 per cent), and mental health (103 per cent); it was below the average on administration (88 per cent), home nursing (77 per cent), prevention of illness, care and after-care (74 per cent), and domestic help (67 per cent).

Miss M. Cole retired just before the beginning of the year from the post of Superintendent Health Visitor after thirty years of service in the department, a period that saw many advances to which she made a valuable contribution. Many new colleagues joined the staff of the department on the 1st April, 1966 and their assimilation presented few problems.

The members of the Health Department are grateful to the Council and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support.

J. F. GALLOWAY,
Medical Officer of Health

SECTION I

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Summary of Statistics

1. Comparison of Statistics

	1936	1946	1956	1965	1966
Population	142,400	152,160	153,100	150,210	266,500
Area in Acres	9,126	9,126	9,126	9,126	17,004
Inhabited Houses	36,954	41,622	46,520	46,905	83,544
Birth Rate (live) (per 1,000 population)	16.5	20.1	15.5	21.2	19.7
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	11.1	11.1	11.7	11.1	10.6
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	62.0	60.0	27.3	16.9	22.1
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	39.5	40.0	31.8	20.2	19.1
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births)	4.72	1.9	0.81	0.61	0.21
Cancer Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	1.34	1.6	2.02	1.97	2.07
Tuberculosis Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	0.78	0.61	0.12	0.05	0.05
Pulmonary only	0.71	0.49	0.11	0.05	0.04
Rateable Value	£871,205	£1,007,869	£1,137,550	£7,518,348	£12,463,214
Product of Penny Rate	£3,410	£4,032	£4,620	£30,419	£51,600

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics of 1966

Population (Registrar-General's
mid-year estimate)

237,450

Live Births	Male	Female	Total		
Legitimate	2,228	2,038	4,266		
Illegitimate	201	203	404		
Total	2,429	2,241	4,670	19.7	per 1,000 population
Still Births					
Legitimate	46	33	79		
Illegitimate	5	7	12		
Total	51	40	91	0.38	per 1,000 population
				19.1	per 1,000 total births
Deaths	1,306	1,206	2,512	10.6	per 1,000 population
Natural Increase				2,158	
Infant Mortality					
Legitimate	55	41	96	22.5	per 1,000 live legitimate births
Illegitimate	5	2	7	17.3	per 1,000 live illegitimate births
Total	60	43	103	22.1	per 1,000 live births
Neo-natal Mortality (deaths under 4 weeks)	46	30	76	16.3	per 1,000 live births
Early Neo-natal Mortality (deaths under 1 week)	35	22	57	12.2	per 1,000 live births
Perinatal Mortality (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)	86	62	148	31.1	per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Maternal Mortality	—	1	1	0.21	per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Deaths from Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	6	5	11	0.04	per 1,000 population
Non-pulmonary	1	1	2	0.01	per 1,000 population
Total	7	6	13	0.50	per 1,000 population
Deaths from Infectious Diseases					
Influenza	29	13	42		
Infective Hepatitis	2	—	2		
Dysentery	—	1	1		
Septicaemia	1	—	1		
Syphilis	1	—	1		
Deaths from Cancer	281	210	491	2.07	per 1,000 population
Area Comparability Factors					
Births	0.95				
Deaths	1.23				

TABLE I

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1966

CAUSES OF DEATH	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents within the Borough												
	Male All ages	Female All ages	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in years							
						1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-
All causes	1306	1206	2512	76	27	15	12	35	23	70	194	439	651
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	6	5	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	2	1
" Other	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Syphilitic Disease	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	4	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—
Cancer of Stomach	35	29	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	15	34
Cancer of Lung, Bronchus	113	18	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25	56	32
Cancer of Breast	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	6	12	15
Cancer of Uterus	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	118	107	225	—	1	1	1	1	3	7	23	61	65
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	6	6	12	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	3	2
Diabetes	5	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
Vascular lesions of Nervous system.....	140	189	329	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	14	37	94
Coronary Disease, Angina	274	202	476	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	33	112	141
Hypertension with Heart Disease	17	26	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	22
Other Heart Disease	113	151	264	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	12	25	47
Other Circulatory Disease	28	44	72	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	6	5	11
Influenza	29	13	42	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	9	14
Pneumonia	123	122	245	3	13	—	—	2	—	1	11	24	61
Bronchitis	102	37	139	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	8	27	58
Other Diseases of Respiratory system.....	10	11	21	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	9	5	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	10	10	20	3	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	7	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	9	8	17	9	1	2	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	90	90	180	60	5	1	1	1	5	10	11	21	28
Motor Vehicle Accidents	20	18	38	—	—	—	3	14	4	7	2	2	4
All Other Accidents	21	31	52	1	1	4	1	5	3	2	2	5	3
Suicide	8	5	13	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	3	1	—
Homicide & Operations of War	5	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—

B. General Statistics

1. Population

A 10 per cent sample census was taken in April 1966 and the figures subsequently published for Wolverhampton relate to the enlarged borough that was created on 1st April, 1966 by the reorganisation of local authorities in the West Midlands. While the error in the 10 per cent sample may be as much as a 2 per cent under-estimate, the figures are sufficiently accurate to give a clear indication of the size and nature of the population. It is 262,170.

The changes in the place of birth of the population are shown in the following table:—

Place of Birth	1931	1951	1961	1966
British Isles	132,591 : 99.6	158,513 : 97.5	141,450 : 93.8	244,790 : 93.4
Commonwealth, Colonies, etc.	316 : 0.2	679 : 0.4	5,887 : 3.9	13,650 : 5.2
Foreign Countries, etc.	305 : 0.2	3,480 : 2.1	3,488 : 2.3	3,730 : 1.4
	133,212 :100%	162,672 :100%	150,825 :100%	262,170 :100%

Those born in foreign countries are mostly Poles, Russians, Italians, Hungarians and Germans who settled here after the war. Those born in the Commonwealth and Colonies include people from all parts of the world but those from India (including a few from Pakistan) and the Caribbean constitute 95 per cent of them. Immigrants of both sexes began to arrive from the Caribbean in the early 1950's and they were soon followed by those from India who at first were predominantly males. Since the Commonwealth Immigrants Act came into operation on the 1st July, 1962, those coming to work here have arrived in small numbers but there has been a steady stream of dependants, particularly from India, arriving to join those here already. In the second half of 1966, immigrant children of school age were being admitted to Wolverhampton schools at the rate of 1,000 a year of whom 73 per cent were from India and 25 per cent from the Caribbean, the remainder being from Australia, Fiji, Italy, Kenya and Brazil.

The effect of the arrival of dependants is seen in the diminishing disparity between the sexes. In 1961 there were 3,709 people from the Caribbean here of whom 2,325 (62 per cent) were males, and 1,384 (38 per cent) were females; in 1966 there were 5,800 from the Caribbean here of whom 3,230 (56 per cent) were males and 2,570 (44 per cent) were females. In 1961 there were 1,756 people here from India of whom, 1,248 (71 per cent) were males and 508 (29 per cent) were females; in 1966 there were 6,900 people here from India of whom 4,420 (64 per cent) were males and 2,480 (36 per cent) were females.

As there was a change of boundary during the year, the statistics in this report relating to births, marriages and deaths represent the events assigned to the area within the boundaries as they existed at the date of registration of each event. For the period 1st January to 31st March, 1966 they represent events occurring in the unenlarged Wolverhampton; for the period 1st April to 31st December, 1966 they represent events occurring in the enlarged Wolverhampton. To allow calculation of valid birth, marriage and death rates, an "estimated mid-year population" is required and the Registrar General gives this as 237,450. This figure is a weighted average of the mid-year population of the area as constituted before and after the change, which indicates a population of 266,500 at the end of the year.

The proportion of the population who were under 15 years of age was estimated to be 25.1 per cent; the proportion for England and Wales was 22.9 per cent.

2. Inhabited Houses

On the 1st April, 1966 there were 83,544 inhabited properties.

The types of premises and their numbers were:—

Domestic	81,757
House shops	1,321
Off-licences	76
Unlicensed hotels and boarding houses				22
On-licensed premises		368

The number of additional dwellings brought into rate in the year ending 31st March, 1966 was 713 and the number taken out of assessment was 286. The figures relate only to the borough as constituted prior to local government reorganisation.

3. Live Births

Live births recorded by the Registrar General consisted of 2,429 males and 2,241 females, a total of 4,670 giving a birth rate of 19.07 per thousand population; when the area comparability factor of 0.95 is applied, this is reduced to 18.7 per thousand. The birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 17.7.

Of these 4,670 births 404 or 8.7 per cent were illegitimate. Last year the proportion was 9.3 per cent.

4. Still Births

These numbered 91 (of which 12 were illegitimate). These 91 represented a rate of 19.1 per thousand total births (live and still). The still birth rate for the whole of England and Wales was 15.4 per thousand total births.

5. Marriages

The number of marriages registered in Wolverhampton during the year was 2,096, representing a marriage rate of 17.7 per thousand population. The rate for England and Wales was 16.0 per thousand population.

6. Deaths

The number of deaths, comprising 1,306 males and 1,206 females, was 2,512, giving a death rate of 10.6 per thousand population; when the area comparability factor of 1.23 is applied this rate is increased to 13.0 per thousand. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

The principal causes of death were :—

(a) Disease of heart and circulation	
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	329
Coronary disease, angina	476
Hypertension with heart disease	43
Other heart disease	264
Other circulatory disease	72
	<hr/>
	1,184 (47.1% of all deaths)
	<hr/>

(b)	Cancer	491	(19.5% of all deaths)
(c)	Diseases of respiratory tract		
	Pneumonia	245	
	Bronchitis	139	
	Other respiratory diseases	21	
		<hr/> 405	(16.1% of all deaths)
(d)	Suicide and Violence		
	Suicide	13	
	Motor Vehicle accidents	38	
	All other accidents	52	
	Homicide and operations of war	5	
		<hr/> 108	(4.3% of all deaths)
(e)	Influenza	42	(1.7% of all deaths)
(f)	Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	20	(0.8% of all deaths)
(g)	Congenital malformations	17	(0.7% of all deaths)
(h)	Diabetes	15	(0.6% of all deaths)
(i)	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	14	(0.6% of all deaths)
(j)	Tuberculosis—all forms	13	(0.5% of all deaths)
(k)	Nephritis and nephrosis	10	(0.4% of all deaths)

Of the 2,512 deaths of persons normally resident in Wolverhampton, 2,363 occurred within the borough. Of these deaths occurring in the borough, 53% took place at home, 15% in the Royal Hospital, 13% in the general wards of New Cross Hospital, 12% in the geriatric wards of New Cross Hospital, 4% in other institutions and 3% in Welfare Homes.

7. Infant Mortality

There were 7 deaths of illegitimate infants under one year of age (or 17.3 per thousand illegitimate births) and 96 deaths of legitimate infants (or 22.5 per thousand legitimate births). The total of 103 represents an infant mortality rate of 22.1 per thousand live births; the rate for the whole of England and Wales was 19.0 per thousand live births. Deaths of infants under four weeks old numbered 76 giving a neonatal death rate of 16.3 per thousand live births; the rate for England and Wales was 12.9. Deaths of infants under one week old numbered 57 giving an early neonatal mortality of 12.2 per thousand live births; the rate for England and Wales was 11.1.

8. Perinatal Mortality

Still births numbered 91 and deaths of infants under one week old numbered 57, giving a total of 148 perinatal deaths or 31.1 per thousand live and still births. The rate for England and Wales was 26.3.

9. Maternal Mortality

One maternal death occurred in the eighth pregnancy of a 39 year old West Indian who had been admitted to hospital for her confinement. The cause of death was "post partum haemorrhage and rupture of the uterus."

10. Deaths from Tuberculosis

There were 13 deaths from tuberculosis, representing a tuberculosis death rate of 0.05 per thousand population. The rate for England and Wales was 0.05 per thousand.

Respiratory tuberculosis was responsible for 11 of these deaths; 9 were over 45 years of age. Both deaths from other forms of tuberculosis were of patients over 55 years of age.

11. Deaths from Infectious and Notifiable Diseases

There were 245 deaths from pneumonia (representing 1.03 per thousand population), 130 of the deaths were of patients aged 75 years or more.

Other deaths from infectious diseases included 42 deaths due to influenza; 20 from gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea, 7 of them being under one year of age; 2 due to measles, and 2 due to infective hepatitis.

12. Deaths from Cancer

There were 491 deaths from cancer, giving a death rate of 2.07 per thousand population; for England and Wales the rate was 2.25 per thousand. Of these deaths 272 occurred in males and the more frequent sites of the disease were lungs and bronchi (113 cases), stomach (35 cases), rectum (18), large intestine (16), prostate (15) and pancreas (11).

Among the 219 deaths that occurred in females the more frequent sites of the disease were breast (50 cases), large intestine (33), stomach (29), lungs and bronchi (18), pancreas (16), ovary (14), and uterus (9).

The death rate from cancer of the lungs and bronchi was 0.55 per thousand; for England and Wales it was 0.56 per thousand. The death rate from cancer in other sites was 1.52 per thousand; for England and Wales it was 1.69.

13. Sickness Claims

New claims for sickness benefit (excluding industrial disease or industrial injury claims) submitted to the Wolverhampton office of the Ministry of National Insurance during 1966 numbered 44,900 with a weekly average of 863; the most claims in a week were 2,953 and 2,368 which occurred in the weeks ending 1st February and 25th January respectively; the fewest claims in a week were 425 and 478 which occurred in the weeks ending 2nd and 9th August. The weekly average of 863 was above that of 1965 which was 791.

14. Cremations

A total of 2,032 cremations took place, an increase of 261 on last year. This total included 1,257 persons resident in Wolverhampton, who accordingly constituted 61.0 per cent of those cremated. They represented 50.0 per cent of all Wolverhampton deaths. Post mortem examinations were performed on 428 cases of which 258 were at the request of coroners. On no occasion was cremation refused.

15. Mortuaries

The Wolverhampton public mortuary in Salop Street, formerly managed by the Police, was handed over to the Health Department on 1st April, 1966 as were the public mortuaries in Bilston, Tettenhall and Wednesfield.

The mortuary in Salop Street had sufficient accommodation, including refrigeration, for the requirements of the enlarged borough but the buildings and equipment were unsatisfactory. The Wednesfield mortuary, a modern building with modern equipment, had sufficient accommodation but insufficient refrigeration for the needs of the whole borough. The Tettenhall public mortuary was small

and modern. The Bilston mortuary was small, and unsatisfactory. As the only mortuary with adequate accommodation, Salop Street, was soon to be demolished in connection with redevelopment of the town centre, it was arranged to have additional refrigeration installed at Wednesfield so that it could replace Salop Street mortuary. The Bilston mortuary was closed permanently and the Tettenhall mortuary was retained for use in case of emergency.

Agreements were in operation with outside areas for the admission of bodies to Tettenhall and Wednesfield and it was arranged that these should end as soon as possible and the facilities transferred to Salop Street, as long as it was in use, and then to Wednesfield when it replaced Salop Street. The bodies admitted to the mortuaries between the 1st April and the 31st December, 1966 were:—

Bilston	Nil
Tettenhall.....	Nil
Salop Street	330
Wednesfield	11

C. Natural and Social Conditions

1. Situation

Wolverhampton stands astride a ridge which is the watershed between the Severn and Trent ; to the east the land slopes down to and merges with the industrial area of the Black Country, and to the west it spreads out to the Shropshire plain. The highest points in the Borough are Sedgley Beacon at 700 feet above sea level and parts of Bushbury to the north and Colton Hills to the south both about 600 feet above sea level ; the lowest points, less than 350 feet above sea level, are in the vicinity of the airport and racecourse.

2. Meteorology

Rainfall recorded at the West Park amounted to 34.10 inches, which is 2.31 inches above the previous year's total of 31.79 inches and 6.24 inches above the average annual rainfall (27.86 inches) calculated over the past sixty-nine years.

Rain was measured on 242 days as against 241 days in 1965 ; the wettest day was June 22nd when 0.93 inches fell. The measurement exceeded half an inch on at least six other occasions, which were as follows :—

29th August	0.87 inches
18th February	0.82 inches
1st December	0.75 inches
10th June	0.60 inches
28th July	0.56 inches
13th October	0.52 inches

The rainfall for the week-end, 20th and 21st August, amounted to 1.27 inches.

Each of the following six months had a rainfall of more than 3.0 inches :—

December	3.97 inches
June	3.93 inches
October	3.88 inches
August	3.71 inches
February	3.59 inches
July	3.23 inches

The three driest months were January (1.10 inches), March (1.32 inches) and September (1.33 inches). During the previous year, these had been three of the wettest months with a total precipitation of 10.77 inches, while February had been the driest month (0.55 inches).

The rainfall for the summer months May to September (inclusive) was 14.90 inches, recorded on 88 days, compared with 14.03 inches, registered on 103 days, during the corresponding period of 1965.

Details of the rainfall during the 1966 summer months are as follows:—

Month	Rainfall (inches)	Number of days with 0.01 or more	Number of days with 0.04 or more
May	2.70	18	11
June	3.93	20	14
July	3.23	21	12
August	3.71	16	8
September	1.33	13	8
TOTAL	14.90	88	53

The highest maximum temperature was 76° recorded on the 3rd June while a reading of 75° was registered on the 9th of the same month. Shade temperatures of 70° and over were recorded on fifteen other occasions, five of which were in July and three each in June and September. The two warmest periods were the first two weeks in June and the four days from 29th April to 2nd May. (It should be noted that no readings were available for part of August).

The lowest minimum temperature was 17° recorded on the 18th January. Minimum temperatures of 32° and below numbered eleven in January, nine in February, six in March and five in April. During October there was one such reading at the end of the month, four during November and three in December. January was the coldest and driest month while the middle part of February was cold and the latter part wet.

Snow fell during the middle part of January and on a few occasions in the middle of February. Snow was also seen in March and April, at the end of November and early December.

3. Water Supply

The Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking supplies a population of about 372,900 (compared with 369,200 in 1965) in Wolverhampton and some surrounding districts and obtains its water from several sources. These, and the quantity in gallons taken from them daily in 1966 are :—

Cosford Works—river	1,970,000
Cosford Works—well	1,784,000
Tettenhall Works—boreholes	813,000
Dimmingsdale Works—boreholes	2,824,000
Hilton Works—boreholes	2,848,000
Stableford Works—boreholes	1,041,000
Bratch Works—well	2,085,000
Tomhill Works—borehole	969,000
Rindleford Works—boreholes	391,000
Copley Works—boreholes	724,000
Neachley Works—boreholes	1,848,000
Hampton Loade—river	1,373,000
Purchased	378,000

Of 872 samples of water going into distribution and subjected to bacteriological examination, 854 did not contain any coliform organisms per 100 ml.

The fluoride content of each supply and mixture of water falls within the range 0.003/0.10 parts per million expressed as fluoride ion.

4. Employment

The enlarged County Borough is served by Employment Exchanges in Railway Street, Wolverhampton and The Crescent, Bilston. The combined insured population in June 1965 (the latest figures available) comprised 97,112 males and 49,727 females, a total of 146,839. Of the total approximately 76% resided in the area covered by the Wolverhampton Exchange and 24% in the area of the Bilston Exchange.

About 61% of the insured population was engaged in manufacturing and about 39% in the provision of services. Four-fifths of those engaged in manufacturing were employed on vehicles, general engineering, metal goods and metal manufacturing trades.

The level of industrial activity was very high with considerable demands for labour of all kinds until the Autumn of 1966 when the effects of the Government's economic measures began to be felt. In the last three months of the year redundancies occurred in the manufacturing trades and many firms had to introduce short time working.

The two Employment Exchanges held a Register of Disabled Persons registered in accordance with the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts and at mid-April, 1966 there were 3,576 males and 607 females so registered.

5. Unemployment

In April 1966 at the time of the extension of the County Borough boundaries the combined unemployed registers of Wolverhampton and Bilston Employment Exchanges totalled 502 men and 211 women, a total of 713.

On 12th December, 1966, comparative figures were 2,112 men and 509 women, a total of 2,621. This represented an unemployment percentage of 1.8 compared with 3.0 for the Midlands Region and 2.4 nationally.

Under the provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts all undertakings with 20 or more employees are required to employ not less than 3% Registered Disabled Persons. Whilst overall unemployment in the area more than trebled between April and December 1966 the increase in unemployed registered disabled persons was only about 50%.

SECTION II.

HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

A. Hospital, Specialist and Allied Services

1. Hospitals

The Wolverhampton Hospital Management Committee is responsible for hospitals and clinics in an area extending from Wolverhampton to Bridgnorth, Much Wenlock, Broseley and Shifnal, with an estimated population of 355,000. The hospitals contain 1,576 beds ; of these 1,300 are in Wolverhampton. These figures exclude 202 beds for Part III accommodation under the Local Authority and in the Reception Centre serviced by New Cross Hospital. The net cost of maintaining the hospitals and clinics in the group including the salaries and travelling expenses of senior medical staff and computer analysis services paid direct by the Regional Hospital Board amounted to £2,575,184 for the year ended 31st March, 1966.

The following 1,300 hospital beds are in Wolverhampton :—

New Cross Hospital	579
Royal Hospital	315
Women's Hospital and Annexe	122
Parkfields Hospital	66
Queen Victoria Nursing Institute	55
Children's Hospital, Penn	30
Women's Convalescent Hospital, Penn	13
Eye Infirmary	103
Beeches Maternity Home	17

In addition to providing hospital facilities for the unenlarged Wolverhampton, these beds meet almost all the hospital requirements of the former borough of Bilston and urban districts of Tettenhall, Wednesfield and Willenhall. They also constitute the main provision of hospital accommodation for the former urban district of Coseley and for the rural district of Seisdon.

2. Sanatoria

The Parkfields Hospital contains 57 beds for tuberculous patients and only 9 beds now are allocated to the treatment of infectious diseases. There is also sanatorium accommodation at Prestwood ; cases requiring long-stay orthopaedic treatment usually obtain it at Oswestry or Yardley Green Hospital, Birmingham.

3. Chest Service

The centrally situated clinic in Bell Street provides facilities for following up cases of chronic chest disorders in Wolverhampton and district.

Diagnostic out-patient clinics for chest conditions are held at Bell Street, the Royal Hospital and at New Cross Hospital, where twice-weekly radiography sessions without appointment provide an X-ray exclusion service for general practitioners.

4. Venereal Diseases Clinic

This is situated at the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, and serves both Wolverhampton and the surrounding district.

5. Nursing Homes

The only private maternity home contains fourteen beds. There are no private nursing homes.

6. Bacteriology

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Stafford, and at the Pathological Laboratory of the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton. Most specimens from the health department must still be sent to Stafford at considerable inconvenience because the establishment of a much needed Public Health Laboratory in Wolverhampton continues to be delayed.

B. Local Executive Council Services

1. General Medical Service

At the end of March, 1967 there were 275,923 people recorded as living in Wolverhampton on doctors' lists ; this number is about 3.6 per cent above the Registrar General's estimate of the population. Their medical care was undertaken by 179 principal and 4 assistant medical practitioners: of these 101 principals practise from 76 surgeries within the Borough. Doctors practising single handed or with an assistant were 23 per cent of all doctors under contract with the Executive Council, 35 per cent were in two-handed partnerships, 30 per cent were in three-handed partnerships, 8 per cent were in four-handed partnerships and 4 per cent were in six-handed partnerships.

The cost of this service for the year ending 31st March, 1967 was £531,930, equivalent to 40s. 0d. a head of the population living in Wolverhampton.

2. Pharmaceutical Service

At the end of March, 1967 there were under contract and in the Borough of Wolverhampton 57 pharmacies, 1 drug store and 8 surgical appliance suppliers. The accuracy of dispensing of all these contractors is tested periodically and in the year under review 16 drug tests were made.

The cost of this service to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1967 was £678,082, being equivalent to 50s. 11d. a head per annum.

3. Dental Service

At the end of March, 1967 there were 41 principal dental practitioners on the Executive Council's list; of these 29 were practising single handed.

The cost to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1967 was £262,446 and to the patients £65,495, being equivalent to 19s. 8d. and 4s. 11d. a head per annum respectively.

4. Ophthalmic Service

The service enables the patient to have his sight tested by either an ophthalmic medical practitioner or an ophthalmic optician and then, if glasses are necessary, to have them provided either by an ophthalmic optician or a dispensing optician. There were at the end of March under contract with the Ophthalmic Services Committee 11 ophthalmic medical practitioners, 25 ophthalmic opticians and 12 dispensing opticians. Dr. N. A. Jevons, Senior School Medical Officer, is one of several ophthalmic medical practitioners who prescribe spectacles for school children who require them.

The cost to the Executive Council for the year ending 31st March, 1967 was £64,028 and to the patients £43,430, being equivalent to 4s. 10d. and 3s. 3d. a head per annum respectively.

5. General

The cost of administration for the year ending 31st March, 1967 was £29,807, equivalent to 2s. 3d. a head of the population. The total cost of the service, therefore, was £1,566,293, equivalent to £5. 17s. 8d. a head of the population. In addition, the direct contribution made by the patients was £108,925, equivalent to 8s. 2d. a head of the population.

C. Local Authority Health Service

1. Care of Mothers and Children

(a) Births and Still-births

The General Register Office records 4,670 live births and 91 still-births to patients normally resident in Wolverhampton. Of these, 4,536 occurred in the borough ; 1,599 of them (35 per cent) were in the patients' homes and 2,937 (65 per cent) were in hospital. The place of origin of the mother and the place of confinement is given below:—

Origin of Mother	Domiciliary Births	Institutional Births	Total
Commonwealth and Colonies	107	956	1,063 (23%)
All other Residents	1,492	1,981	3,473 (77%)
TOTALS	1,599 (35%)	2,937 (65%)	4,536 (100%)

Immigrants from the Commonwealth and Colonies produced 23 per cent of the births and accounted for 33 per cent of the institutional births. The proportion of institutional births in the population as a whole was 65 per cent, among Commonwealth and Colonial immigrants it was 90 per cent and among the remaining population 57 per cent. The high proportion of institutional births among immigrants is due to many of them living under conditions unsuitable for domiciliary midwifery. This is shown by "social grounds" being responsible for 65 per cent of institutional admissions among Commonwealth and Colonial immigrants and for only 21 per cent of the admissions of other residents.

(b) Ante-Natal Facilities

At the end of the year, 14 ante-natal clinics were conducted each week by medical officers and midwives. Cases requiring a second opinion are referred through their general practitioners to the consultant clinics at New Cross hospital or the Women's hospital. Blood examinations for the rhesus factor and the Wasserman test are carried out at the ante-natal clinics on all expectant mothers. Instruction in mothercraft is given at infant welfare and ante-natal clinics.

Unmarried mothers are interviewed and given any help which may be required, including if necessary admission ante-natally to a mother and baby home. Arrangements are made with the medical officers of the health department for blood tests to be done, and the ante-natal care of the patient is undertaken either by the clinic or by her own doctor.

Maternity outfits as such are no longer issued but the necessary disposable materials for use at the delivery are provided by the midwife at the time they are required.

Ante-natal clinics were attended by 3,615 women, of whom 3,138 were new cases, and an average of 3.7 visits was made by each patient. The new cases again far exceed the number of domiciliary confinements and are equivalent to 67 per cent of all confinements, both domiciliary and institutional, of Wolverhampton residents.

(c) Post-natal Care

Post-natal examinations are carried out by the general practitioner and at the hospital post-natal clinics.

(d) Family Planning

Married women referred by medical practitioners are admitted to the clinic held weekly at Lowe Street Welfare Centre where they are advised on methods of birth control. In the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 women attending for the first time numbered 53, 52 and 55 respectively and the corresponding attendances were 545, 493 and 473 respectively.

Since April 1st, 1966, the local authority has been paying grants of £70 and £30 per annum respectively to the Bilston and Tettenhall Family Planning Associations and providing them with free accommodation on local authority premises.

(e) Child Welfare Centres

Weekly sessions are held for infants at all 21 centres and monthly sessions are held for toddlers at 11 centres. Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis, vaccination against smallpox and tuberculin patch tests are carried out at these clinics. Approximately 75 per cent of children under one year of age in the town attend them.

Minor ailments of children under school age are treated by arrangement at the minor ailment clinics of the School Health Service, and in addition, special paediatric clinics are held jointly with that service.

The paediatric clinic, to which children in need of specialist advice may be referred from the infant welfare centres, is held fortnightly.

The average cost of welfare centres per 1,000 population for the 81 County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1965/66 was £147. 19s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £190. 7s. 0d.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, 1966

	INFANTS		TODDLERS		ANTE-NATAL	
	No. of sessions	Average attendance	No. of sessions	Average attendance	No. of sessions	Average attendance
Alfred Squire Road	35	58	4	11	35	29
Bilston	72	43	—	—	78	19
Brierley Lane	75	22	2	9	39	13
Brooklands	100	32	12	5	52	24
Castlecroft	20	18	—	—	—	—
Claregate	31	34	—	—	—	—
Ettingshall	18	15	—	—	—	—
Griffiths Drive	35	48	—	—	—	—
Guest Avenue	38	30	—	—	35	7
Laburnum Road	73	43	2	15	—	—
Lea Road	98	46	23	11	48	25
Lowe Street	152	33	—	—	50	31
Olinthus Avenue	39	29	—	—	44	7
Oxley	98	48	4	10	48	25
Parkfields	52	54	12	11	52	29
Park Lane	109	35	3	9	48	30
Portobello	21	36	—	—	—	—
Primrose Lane	48	37	3	9	48	16
Tettenhall	20	38	1	10	30	8
Tettenhall Wood	19	19	—	—	—	—
Warstones	154	37	23	14	52	19
Totals	1,307	36	946	19	663	20

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

No. of sessions	52
Average attendance	9
Cervical smears	879

(f) **Infant Deaths**

There were 118 deaths of children under 5 years ; of these 103 failed to survive the first year, and of these 76 failed to survive the first month ; 57 died in the first week. The causes of death are given below :—

Cause of Death	Days 0—7	Weeks 1—4	Months 1—12	Years 1—4
Congenital Malformations	4	5	1	2
Immaturity	17	2	—	—
Intracranial and spinal injury at birth, with immaturity	4	1	—	—
Intracranial and spinal injury at birth, without immaturity	6	1	—	1
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn, with immaturity	1	—	—	—
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn, without immaturity	1	—	—	—
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis, with immaturity	12	—	—	—
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis, without immaturity	4	—	—	—
Pneumonia	3	—	13	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	3
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	3	4	2
Other infective and parasytic diseases	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	3	1	—
Septicaemia	—	2	—	—
Eclampsia	2	—	—	—
Umbilical Hernia	1	—	1	—
Fibrocystic disease of pancreas	—	—	1	—
Pulmonary Hypoventilation	—	1	—	—
Failure to establish respiration	1	—	—	—
Pulmonary insufficiency	1	—	—	—
Cerebral palsy	—	—	1	—
Muscular dystrophy	—	—	1	—
Fibrosarcoma	—	—	1	—
Neuroblastoma	—	—	—	1
Inhalation of vomit	—	1	—	—
Fractured Skull	—	—	1	—
Inhalation of products of combustion.....	—	—	—	1
Choking	—	—	—	1
Drowning	—	—	—	1
Accidental fall at home	—	—	—	1
Homicide	—	—	1	—
	57	19	27	15

(g) **Premature Babies**

During the year 412 babies were born alive weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less to mothers normally resident in Wolverhampton and 363 of them survived 28 days. Of these 412 babies 67 were born at home or in private nursing homes and 345 in National Health Service hospitals ; 6 of the babies born at home were transferred subsequently to hospital and the remaining 61 were nursed entirely at home or in private nursing homes.

The birth weight (Column I) of all premature babies born alive at home or in private nursing homes (Column II), the number of these nursed entirely at home or in private nursing homes (Column III) and the number surviving 28 days (Column IV) are shown in the following table :—

I	II	III	IV
2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less	1	—	—
2 lbs. 3 ozs.—3 lbs. 4 ozs.	1	1	1
3 lbs. 4 ozs.—4 lbs. 6 ozs.	12	9	10
4 lbs. 6 ozs.—4 lbs. 15 ozs.	9	8	8
4 lbs. 15 ozs.—5 lbs. 8 ozs.	44	43	43
	67	61	62

Of the 61 babies nursed entirely at home or in a private nursing home 58 survived the first 28 days.

(h) **Illegitimate Children**

There were 404 illegitimate children born alive during the year ; there were also 12 illegitimate stillbirths This total of 416 illegitimate (live and still) births represents 8.7 per cent of all (live and still) births. The local authority makes grants to the Legge Home and the Hay Home of £520 and £100 annually respectively. When required, patients are admitted to Diocesan Mother and Baby homes or Roman Catholic or Salvation Army Homes ; necessary financial assistance is provided to meet the charges.

During the year the help of the Health Department was sought in 148 cases (all being new cases) and 24 of them were accommodated in mother and baby homes.

After the War the illegitimate births (live and still) went down to 4.1 per cent in 1951 ; they then rose steadily for 12 years reaching 11.4 per cent in 1963. Subsequent years have seen a decline to 10.6 9.4 and finally 8.7 in 1966.

The average cost of mother and baby homes per thousand population for the 81 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1965/66 was £8. 14s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £9. 6s. 0d.

(i) Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified.

(j) Supply of Welfare Foods

At the end of the year the distribution centres for welfare foods in Wolverhampton comprised the main centre in Exchange Street, all clinics and 9 shops in various parts of the Borough where the proprietors granted facilities.

In addition to the welfare foods supplied under the Government Welfare Food Scheme, proprietary brands of infant foods and nutrients are obtainable at all clinics if they have been prescribed.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Organiser, 1 assistant and 13 helpers (part-time).

Below is a summary of the issues of Government Welfare Foods made during the year :—

	National dried milk. Tins	Cod liver oil. Bottles	A. & D. tablets. Packets	Orange juice. Bottles	Total
Totals for 1966	71,612	5,423	4,443	56,066	137,544
Totals for 1965	53,995	4,109	3,633	36,604	98,341

(k) Dental Care

The Chief Dental Officer reports that during the year the priority service for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children continued to be provided by the Authority's dental officers devoting part of their time to these patients. The equivalent of 547 half days was spent on the work. The additional evening sessions continued to be popular with many patients who find it more convenient to attend at a time when their husbands are at home to take charge of the family.

The service for pre-school children is provided on request and although all forms of treatment are available the demand is in the main for the relief of toothache.

During the year 1,852 visits for treatment were made by children and 2,316 by mothers ; 211 dentures were supplied and 82 general anaesthetics given ; 440 children and 378 mothers were inspected for the first time during the year.

(1) Day Nurseries

The day nurseries at Bushbury Road, Birmingham Road, Lichfield Road and Prouds Lane have accommodation for 75, 40, 50 and 40 children respectively, and provide facilities for the training of nursery students for the Certificate of the Nursery Nurses Examination Board.

The charge is 2s. 0d. each day for children in the priority group, which includes the children of widows, widowers, unmarried mothers and separated or divorced parents ; children from families in which the mother is ill, the father unemployed, incapacitated or in the Forces and cases referred by the paediatrician. The charges for other cases vary with the means of the parents, with a maximum of 8s. 0d. a day.

The following is a summary of the attendances at the nurseries during the year.

	Bushbury Road	Birming- ham Road	Lichfield Road (from 1.4.1966)	Prouds Lane
Number of days open	251	251	187	187
Attendances under 2 years	2,977	2,084	2,584	1,074
Attendances 2-5 years	9,053	6,307	3,898	3,739
Average daily attendance under 2 years	11.9	8.3	13.8	5.7
Average daily attendance 2-5 years	36.0	25.1	20.8	20.0

The average daily attendance of all ages at Bushbury Road was 48.0, at Birmingham Road 33.4, at Lichfield Road 34.7, and at Prouds Lane 25.7 ; in the previous year these figures for Bushbury Road and Birmingham Road were 51.9 and 36.3 respectively. (No figures are available for Lichfield Road and Prouds Lane).

The average cost of day nurseries per thousand population for the 81 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1965/66 was £112. 12s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £130. 6s. 0d.

2. Midwifery

(a) General Provisions

During the year 6,747 births took place in the borough ; of these 1,599 were in the mother's home, and 5,148 were in Hospital Management Committee institutions (including 306 in the Q.V.N.I.).

Notifications of intention to practise midwifery in Wolverhampton were received from :—

(i) Midwives in Management Committee Institutions	52
(ii) Municipal Midwives	40
(iii) Domiciliary (private)	—
(iv) Midwives in private nursing homes	6
(v) Midwives in the Queen Victoria Nursing Institute	6

Supervision is exercised by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare in her capacity as medical supervisor, and by the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

(b) Municipal Midwives

At the end of the year the staff consisted of the Non-Medical Supervisor, 2 Assistant Supervisors, 38 midwives and 2 premature baby nurses. The midwives delivered 1,599 cases at home, the doctor being present at 137 or 8.6 per cent of deliveries. Altogether 28,964 visits were paid by midwives to women delivered at home including 7,890 ante-natal visits ; in addition 2,874 patients discharged from hospital before the tenth day received 14,375 visits during the remainder of the lying-in period ; a further 1,729 visits were made for the purpose of investigating applications for hospital beds and 51 visits were made to defaulters from hospital and general practitioner ante-natal clinics.

Municipal midwives deliver four or five cases each month, sufficient to maintain their interest, and they attend the ante-natal clinics in their area to book and examine patients ; in addition the midwife visits the patient's home at least three times, once early in pregnancy to ascertain that it is suitable for a domiciliary confinement and again at intervals to confirm that adequate arrangements have been made. Expectant mothers seeking admission to general practitioner units on social grounds apply to the Health Department and subsequently they are visited in their homes by a midwife who reports on the conditions and circumstances ; the reports are considered by the medical and non-medical supervisors who then select those most urgently needing the available hospital accommodation.

The domiciliary midwifery night service rota introduced in 1959 continued in operation. Each patient is given the telephone number of a private line to the ambulance centre and the Ambulance Service acts as the central depot for calls, notifying the midwife nearest to the patient who then proceeds to the call.

Municipal midwives continue to give instruction for confinement to expectant mothers. There are eight classes a week at Oxley, Warstones, Brooklands and Parkfields Health Centres. A course lasts for eight consecutive weeks, a new course commencing each week at one of the centres. An expectant mother makes application either to the Health Department or the nearest clinic ; she is then

given a place in the class most suited to the expected date of her confinement. Evening sessions are held monthly for husbands and wives to attend discussions and see films together.

Chest X-ray examinations carried out by the Mass Radiography Unit are available for all expectant mothers.

Four midwives attended Refresher Courses during the year. Twenty pupil midwives were accepted for Part II midwifery training in Wolverhampton, where the school was opened in 1960. The initial three months of training are spent in the midwifery department at New Cross Hospital where the pupils reside ; the following three months are spent gaining domiciliary experience with local authority midwives in Wolverhampton.

The average expenditure on domiciliary midwifery per 1,000 population for the 81 County Boroughs in England and Wales for 1965/66 was £166. 8. 0. In Wolverhampton the expenditure was £242. 13. 0d. This figure, substantially above the average, is due in part to the relatively high proportion of domiciliary confinements (for which the local health authority is responsible), and the corresponding relatively low proportion of institutional confinements (for which the hospital service is responsible). This is confirmed by comparing the average cost per maternity case attended in all County Boroughs, £23. 15. 0d., with the cost per case in Wolverhampton, £22. 1. 0d.

The care of a large number of patients discharged from hospitals while still requiring nursing is a further reason for the high cost of the domiciliary service.

3. Health Visiting

The establishment comprises a Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 5 group advisers, 5 field work instructors, 24 health visitors and 13 school/clinic nurses. At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 5 group advisers, 5 field work instructors, 16 health visitors (6 part-time) and 19 clinic nurses (3 part-time).

Among their other duties the group advisers help in the training of student health visitors, arrange for student nurses from hospital to gain first hand experience of the work of health visitors and also advise newly trained health visitors until they are well established in their areas.

Health visitors instruct and advise mothers at the ante-natal and infant welfare sessions, visit expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age and undertake many other duties, e.g., visiting cases of infectious disease, patients discharged from hospital and in need of after care, and elderly people who may require domestic and other assistance in the home. They stress the importance of immunisation and vaccination, and co-operate with hospitals and general practitioners by furnishing relevant details of home conditions and ensuring that advice and treatment are carried out. Particular attention is given to families presenting social problems. Health visitors attend clinics held in Wolverhampton once monthly by Dr. Buchan of St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr, for the assessment of mentally subnormal children.

Two clinic nurses were attached to the Chest Clinic and devoted most of their time to the patients attending that clinic and their contacts. A health visitor is present at the Royal Hospital and New Cross Hospital each week when the paediatrician does a ward round, and another health visitor visits the mother and baby homes weekly to advise on feeding and to give mother-craft talks. Supervision of playgroups and medical reports on housing are also part of the health visitor's work. Health visitors attend the monthly co-ordinating committees.

Audiology clinics for children from eight months have continued.

Two health visitors attended post graduate refresher courses at Bangor during the year, four health visitors attended a Field Work Instructor's Course for two weeks in May and four health visitors attended instructional courses in audiology in November.

The presence of large numbers of immigrants has added to the work of health visitors. The language difficulty encountered with immigrants from Asia necessitates more frequent visiting to ensure that advice has been understood, and each visit is made longer by the

difficulty in communication. Jamaicans move frequently from house to house and this adds to the difficulty of revisiting children; their willingness to mind the children of other Jamaicans whose names they do not know, increases the time occupied in a visit.

Details of the visits made during 1966 are given below :—

Expectant mothers	499
Children under 1, first visits	4,995
Children 1 to 2, first visits	5,165
Children 2 to 5, first visits	11,792
Children 0 to 5, revisits	23,021
Tuberculous households	2,554
Other cases	3,290
Immigrants (over 5)	390
Diabetics	99
				<hr/>
				51,805
				<hr/>

In addition, health visitors and clinic nurses attended 4,238 half-day sessions at the clinics.

During the course of the year, health visitors entered 35,376 households (excluding those they visited in connection with tuberculosis) and they visited 21,952 children under five years of age.

The average cost of health visiting per 1,000 population for the 81 County Boroughs of England and Wales for the year 1965/66 was £148 16s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £186. 6s. 0d.

4. Home Nursing

The establishment comprises a Superintendent, 2 Assistant Superintendents and 37 district nurses. At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, 30 full-time state registered nurses, 4 full-time state enrolled nurses, 3 part-time state registered nurses and 1 part-time state enrolled nurse.

All general practitioners in the area use the service, and in almost all cases the doctor or his receptionist telephones the Health Department. Doctors are able to telephone the Ambulance Department at times when the Health Department is closed and obtain from them

the name and telephone number of the nurse on duty for receiving messages. When a patient who will require nursing treatment after returning home, is about to be discharged from hospital, the hospital medical-social worker usually telephones the Health Department prior to the patient's discharge and a written request follows.

A summary of the work of the nurses is given below :—

Cases on Register at 1.1.66	New Cases	Total Visits	Cases on Register at 31.12.66
405	2,111	85,192	616

The nature and number of the cases and the number of visits they received were :—

Cases	Number	Visits
Medical	1,932	66,405
Surgical	625	16,797
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9	696
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	20	861
Maternal complications	8	80
Others	106	353
	<hr/> 2,700 <hr/>	<hr/> 85,192 <hr/>

Children under 5 years of age (1 per cent of all patients) received less than 1 per cent of all visits with an average of 14 visits a case ; patients between 5 and 64 years of age (41 per cent of all patients) received 30 per cent of all visits with an average of 24 visits a case ; patients of 65 years of age and over (58 per cent of all patients) received 69 per cent of all visits with an average of 37 visits a case.

One state enrolled nurse attended a week's residential course at the William Rathbone College, Liverpool.

In the financial year 1965/66 the home nursing service in Wolverhampton cost £172. 16s. 0d. per thousand population ; the average for the 81 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £242. 12s. 0d.

5. Vaccination and Immunisation of Persons under the age of 16 years

(a) Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 2,391 children were vaccinated and 163 re-vaccinated. Medical officers of the local authority carried out 1,402 of the 2,554 vaccinations and re-vaccinations, and 1,152 were done by general practitioners.

(b) Immunisation against Diphtheria

A total of 4,547 children were immunised against diphtheria during the year, 4,512 by way of combined antigens. Of this total 3,233 were immunised by medical officers of the local authority, and 1,314 by general practitioners. In addition 3,554 children received reinforcing doses, of whom 1,101 were injected at clinics, 1,885 in schools and 568 by their own general practitioners.

(c) Immunisation against Whooping Cough

Protection against whooping cough was given to 3,996 children, all but one of whom received it by means of combined antigens ; of these 2,685 were immunised at clinics and 1,311 by general practitioners. A further 1,669 children had reinforcing doses by combined antigens, 1,101 at clinics and 568 from their own doctors.

(d) Immunisation against Tetanus

Primary immunisation against tetanus was given to 4,512 children, and reinforcing doses to 2,874, in every case by combined antigens. Of those who completed primary courses 2,684 were immunised at clinics and 517 in schools by medical officers of the local authority, and 1,311 by general practitioners. Of those who received reinforcing doses, 1,101 were given at clinics, 1,205 in schools, and 568 by general practitioners.

(e) B.C.G. Vaccination

In 1966 B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was offered to all 13 year old pupils in secondary schools in the old Wolverhampton Borough. Consent forms were issued to the parents of 2,310

children : there were 1,955 acceptances (84 %) and, of these, 1,149 were vaccinated. The proportion of children who were positive due to naturally acquired immunity was 18 %.

Those not vaccinated numbered 806 and comprised :—

Absent for Heaf Testing	223
Unsuitable for Heaf Testing	15
Positive Heaf Tests	397
Heaf Tests not read	131
Heaf Test negative—vaccination deferred	40

In addition sessions were held at Red Hill Street Clinic for (i) absentees ; (ii) children of other age groups. At these sessions 369 Heaf tests were completed, 46 or 12 % were positive, 303 were given B.C G.

In 1966 all children who were Heaf test positive were sent for chest X-ray. Two children had X-rays showing active tuberculosis requiring treatment ; one of these children was admitted to Prestwood.

When adjacent areas became part of Wolverhampton in April 1966, Dr. Margaret Griffiths, who was conducting in the schools of these areas an investigation into methods of giving B.C.G., joined the staff of the Health Department in a part-time capacity. Since April she gave B.C.G. to 833 pupils in secondary schools that are now in Wolverhampton in addition to helping with the 1.149 whose vaccination with B.C.G. is mentioned above.

(f) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

A total of 4,248 children completed primary courses of vaccination against poliomyelitis during the year, 4,077 received the oral Sabin vaccine, 162 were injected with the Salk vaccine whilst 9 received their protection with quadruple vaccine. Of this total 2,719 were vaccinated at clinics and 1,529 by general practitioners. A further 498 children had reinforcing doses, 339 at clinics and 159 from their own doctors.

The expenditure in Wolverhampton on vaccination and immunisation per 1,000 population in 1965/66 was £40 0s. 0d. The average expenditure for the 81 County Boroughs of England and Wales was £19 0s. 0d. A substantial proportion of the expenditure in Wolverhampton is absorbed in the vaccination with B.C.G. of Asian immigrants.

6. Ambulance Service

The service has a staff of 71 and a fleet of 27 vehicles consisting of 22 ambulances, 4 sitting case cars and a mortuary van. The number of calls was 82,638 and the total mileage was 339,918. Of the total calls 2.4 per cent were to accidents and 5.4 per cent to emergencies.

The average cost of the ambulance service per 1,000 population for the 81 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1965/66 was £386. 11s. 0d.; in Wolverhampton it was £403. 11s. 0d.

7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

(a) Cervical Cytology

The taking of cervical smears as an aid to the prevention and early diagnosis of cancer of the neck of the womb was instituted in March 1966. By the end of the year 832 smears had been taken of which 3 provided evidence of cancerous change.

(b) Tuberculosis

During the past year the After-Care Officer has continued to see newly notified cases of tuberculosis and also long standing cases referred by the chest physicians, health visitors and others. Help has been given on many personal and social problems.

During the year the total number of domiciliary visits made to tuberculous families was 810 and 625 cases were dealt with. Financial help, clothing grants, bed and bedding grants were obtained for 34 patients, 34 new applications for free milk allowance were received during the year and together with 44 renewals the number of patients receiving free milk was 78.

(c) Other Illness

During the year 58 applications for convalescence were received; 191 geriatric problems including housing were dealt with; 491 other problems of a varied nature were referred and dealt with by the After-Care Officer.

(d) **Home Nursing Equipment Service**

This year 1,174 articles were loaned compared with 859 last year. Quarterly checking on loans has continued and demands for most items can be met immediately. The stock of wheel chairs and commode chairs has been increased but demand still exceeds supply.

(e) **Laundry Service**

The Home Nursing Service attends a number of incontinent patients who either cannot provide bed linen or are unable to arrange to have it washed, and a laundry service was introduced in 1959 for such patients. A stock of bed linen is held at the Health Department, and this is issued to incontinent patients through the district nursing service. These sheets when soiled are collected and sent to the laundry at New Cross Hospital. During the year 19,428 sheets were issued to patients, compared with 12,063 in the previous year.

(f) **Chiropody Service**

The chiropody service provides free treatment for persons of pensionable age, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Two full-time and five part-time chiropodists were employed at the end of the year and the following treatments had been given —

		Elderly	Physically Handicapped	Expectant Mothers
Health Department Clinics	7,993	—	—
Welfare Service Homes	1,052	—	—
Voluntary Homes and Old People's Clubs.....	698	—	—
Domiciliary	3,148	—	—
Chiropodists Surgeries	589	—	—
		13,480	—	—

The average cost of prevention, care and after-care of tuberculosis per 1,000 population for the 81 County Boroughs of England and Wales in the year 1965/66 was £23. 5s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £19. 5s. 0d.

The average cost of the services for other illness per 1,000 population in the 81 County Boroughs of England and Wales was £73. 4s. 0d. ; in Wolverhampton it was £52. 3s. 0d.

8. Domestic Help

Recruitment of suitable people for the Home Help Service continued to be the major problem. From January 1966 the hours of full-time workers were reduced to 40, resulting in a five day week.

At the end of the year there were 6 full-time and 185 part-time workers, whose hours varied between under ten and thirty-six hours weekly.

The 1,563 cases assisted by the home helps during the year comprised:—

Maternity (including expectant mothers)	107
Elderly Chronic Sick	1,303
Young Chronic Sick.....	125
Others	28

There have been no calls on the night service during the year.

Number of visits by the Organiser 3,291.

In the financial year 1965/66 the domestic help service in Wolverhampton cost £199. 2s. 0d. per thousand population, the average for the 81 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £295. 4s. 0d.

9. Health Education

An annual contribution of £242. 10s. 6d. is made to the Central Council for Health Education and one of five guineas to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Poster boards in various parts of the town are used for the display of topics supplied by the Central Council for Health Education. Pamphlets prepared by the Central Council on a variety of subjects including smoking, poliomyelitis, measles, influenza and common colds are distributed to the clinics. The parents of all school leavers are advised of the desirability of accepting B.C.G. vaccination when it is necessary.

Health Education is one of the chief duties of health visitors who constantly advise mothers on the management, feeding and clothing of children, the dangers of accidents, and the importance of protecting children against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis.

The dangers of food poisoning and the importance of food storage and food preparation continue to be stressed in talks given by members of the staff in schools and to various organisations in the town.

10. Mental Health

(a) Administration

The staff of the Health Department includes two female, seven male mental welfare officers (one part-time) and one trainee mental welfare officer who is away on a training course. All the mental welfare officers are appointed to make application for the admission of patients under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959; in Wolverhampton before this procedure is carried out each patient invariably is examined at home by a consultant psychiatrist from St. George's Hospital, Stafford or from the New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton. The female officers deal mainly with the mentally sub-normal. The three Special Training Centres for the sub-normal have a staff of three supervisors, two male instructors, nineteen assistant supervisors, five trainees and one general assistant.

Co-operation with the hospital authorities has continued. Wolverhampton is included in the catchment area of St. Margaret's Hospital, Great Barr and all hospital admissions of sub-normal patients are now arranged by application there. Consultant psychiatrists from St. George's Hospital, Stafford attend the out-patients psychiatric clinics at the Royal Hospital and New Cross Hospital and at the latter they are responsible also for the medical supervision of patients admitted to the psychiatric unit; the consultants call upon the service of the mental welfare officers at out-patient clinics and readily make themselves available to advise these officers.

(b) Work undertaken in the Community

(i) Mental Illness

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care) 1,587 visits were paid by mental welfare officers to 1,081 people who had been referred to them by general practitioners or by other departments and to the 53 people who came direct to them at the Health Department seeking help and

advice. These officers also paid 1,556 visits to former mental hospital patients and 191 were being regularly visited at the end of the year.

Under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, 463 (145 male and 318 female) Wolverhampton residents were admitted to mental hospitals during 1966 (for the first quarter of the year admissions were from the old borough of Wolverhampton only). Of these admissions 145 (64 male and 81 female) (31%) were made under compulsory orders (Sections 29, 25 and 26) and 318 (136 male and 182 female) (69%) were informal. Mental welfare officers assisted in all the compulsory admissions and in 167 (53%) of the informal admissions.

Mental Welfare Officers also admitted to hospitals 7 persons who were normally resident outside the County Borough.

The following tables give the age and sex of the persons resident in the borough admitted by Mental Welfare Officers and the source of referral.

Age Group Analysis of all Admissions resident in Borough

Sex	16-19 Yrs.	20-29 Yrs.	30-39 Yrs.	40-49 Yrs.	50-59 Yrs.	60-69 Yrs.	70-79 Yrs.	Over 80 Yrs.	All Ages
Male	7	19	40	29	13	9	9	3	129
Female	8	24	40	31	24	19	22	15	183
Total	15	43	80	60	37	28	31	18	312

Sources of Referral—All Patients

General Practitioners	153
Relatives	35
Hospitals	25
Out Patient Clinics	42
Police	15
Other Sources	42
TOTAL	312

BLAKELEY GREEN HOUSE continued to provide rehabilitation and residential accommodation for men. During the year, 5 persons were admitted and 6 persons were discharged ; 11 persons were in residence at the end of the year.

(ii) Mental Subnormality

In 1966, 52 new cases were ascertained by the Local Health Authority ; of these, 29 were notified by the Local Education Authority, 19 were referred from Dr. Buchan’s Clinic, 1 by a General Practitioner and 3 from other sources.

During the year 7 persons died, 18 persons were admitted to hospital for permanent care and 9 were admitted to temporary care under the provisions of the Ministry of Health Circular 5/52.

The number of cases known to the Health Department to be in need of after-care at the end of the year was 999, comprising the following:—

Number of known Subnormal and Severely Subnormal persons receiving home visits and in hospitals

		Under 16		Over 16		Total
		M	F	M	F	
(i) Receiving home visits						
(a) Under supervision		7	8	194	203	412
(b) Attending and awaiting admission to Special Training Centres		90	72	46	33	241
(c) Awaiting admission to hospital		8	3	3	3	17
(ii) In hospital		19	14	165	131	329
TOTAL		124	97	408	370	999

This total of 999 known subnormal and severely subnormal persons is the number considered under the terms of the Mental Health Act, 1959 to be in need of care either in the community or in hospital.

A diagnostic clinic is held each month and during the year 41 cases were seen.

Short Stay Home.

There were 62 emergency admissions to Oxley Moor House, during 1966 and five were in residence at the end of the year.

Residential Hostels.

During the year 7 admissions were made to Pinfold House and 5 were in residence at the end of the year; Leasowes House which opened on the 1st April 1966 had 10 admissions during the year and six were in residence at the end of the year.

Special Training Centres

At the end of the year the total number of trainees attending the Special Training Centres was 267, that is, 123 at Oxley Adult Nursery and Special Care Centre, 77 at Waterloo Road Junior Centre, and 67 at Bradley Junior Centre. This number includes 47 out-of-borough cases, 30 of whom were already attending Bradley Junior Centre when taken over by Wolverhampton County Borough Council on the 1st April. There were 50 new admissions during 1966, including 15 from the added areas and 3 from out-of-borough areas. Of the total number attending the Special Training Centres, 24 have a degree of spasticity.

THE PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL CLUB continues to serve a useful purpose. Meetings are held each week, and during last year, amongst other activities, a visit was paid to the pantomime at the Grand Theatre.

In the financial year 1965/56 the Mental Health Services in Wolverhampton cost £297. 12s. 0d. per 1,000 population. The average for the 81 County Boroughs in England and Wales was £287. 19s. 0d.

11. Care of Aged and Infirm

The National Assistance Act provides for persons who, being seriously ill or being aged, infirm, or incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to obtain proper care and attention. Action can be taken by the local authority if the medical

officer of health certifies that it is necessary to remove such persons either in their own interests or for preventing injury or serious nuisance to others.

During the year 9 cases (1 male and 8 females) were brought to the notice of the Health Department ; 4 females were admitted to Welfare Homes (2 under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act) : 3 females and 1 male were admitted to hospital (1 female under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act) ; and 1 female was nursed satisfactorily at home.

12. Epileptics.

Forty three epileptics have registered under the Council's scheme under the National Assistance Act and they represent only a small proportion of the epileptics in Wolverhampton. Three epileptics children of school age are in special boarding schools, and several other epileptic children who do not need special education attend ordinary schools, whilst among the subnormal attending Training Centres there are 17 epileptics (12 at Oxley, 1 at Waterloo Road and 4 at Bilston).

13. Spastics.

Thirty-three adults have registered under the Council's scheme. Spastics of school age include 15 attending special schools as day pupils and 5 at special boarding schools. In addition a number of mild cases of spasticity presenting no special educational problem attend ordinary schools in the town. Some subnormal children have the additional disability of being spastic and there are 24 such children in our Training Centres (15 at Oxley, 5 at Waterloo Road and 4 at Bilston).

14. Blind Persons

The number of cases registered during the year was 71 blind and 8 partially sighted and the total number of blind persons on the register at the end of the year was 545 ; 66 per cent are aged 65 years or over.

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
Under 15	9	7	16
15-39	22	9	31
40-64	68	70	138
65 and over	120	240	360
	<hr/> 219	<hr/> 326	<hr/> 545

15. Medical Examinations

Medical examinations were carried out by the medical staff of the Health Department for the Transport, Fire Service, Police and other Corporation Departments. The total number of examinations during 1966 was 1,278, comprising 865 males and 413 females, including 488 (449 males and 39 females) for the Transport Department, and 39 males for the Fire Service. A charge is made to the Police and Transport Departments and the Fire Service for each examination performed, but no charge is made to other Corporation Departments. In addition 40 blood samples were taken from Water Department employees to exclude latent typhoid infection.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. Incidence

The corrected notifications of certain infectious diseases in Wolverhampton during 1966 are as follows :—

Disease	Number of Notifications
Scarlet Fever	83
Whooping Cough	103
Measles	985
Dysentery	13
Pneumonia	30
Erysipelas	7
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Nil
Food Poisoning	5
Puerperal pyrexia	7
Meningococcal infection	1

There was one death from dysentery and one death from pneumonia among cases notified and there were 244 other deaths from pneumonia but these were not notified. There were 2 deaths from infective hepatitis.

2. Venereal Diseases

The treatment of these diseases is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board and facilities are provided at the Royal Hospital.

SYPHILIS. During the year 48 cases were dealt with for the first time, 28 of them were suffering from primary or secondary syphilis or latent syphilis in the first year of infection. Of these 48 cases (31 male and 17 female) 36 were Wolverhampton residents.

GONORRHOEA. There were 308 cases (247 males and 60 females) dealt with for the first time, and 218 of these were Wolverhampton residents. In addition, 5 Wolverhampton residents suffering from gonorrhoea were dealt with for the first time at Dudley.

OTHER CONDITIONS. The number of cases dealt with for the first time was 1.020 (671 males and 349 females), but 603 of them (345 males and 258 females) did not require treatment. In addition 13 Wolverhampton residents suffering from one of these other conditions were dealt with for the first time at Dudley.

3. Tuberculosis

The local health authority is responsible for measures designed to prevent tuberculosis, and they include advising the Housing Committee on the desirability of providing housing accommodation for families containing a tuberculous member; persuading all contacts of known cases to report for examination ; the routine Heaf testing of all infants attending welfare centres and all school entrants, and B.C.G. vaccination which was offered for all 13 year olds in seven day schools, 88% accepting and 1,106 being vaccinated. The total number of B.C.G. vaccinations in 1966 by the Local Authority medical officers was 1,248. X-ray facilities (readily available to general practitioners) continued to be available in ascertaining cases.

Since 1920 there were continuous declines in both pulmonary and non-pulmonary death rates in Wolverhampton until 1960. In 1951 the death rate from all forms of tuberculosis had declined to 51 per 100,000, in 1957 to 11, in 1958 to 10, in 1959 to 9 and in 1960 to 7. In 1961 it rose to 10, in 1962 it was again 10, in 1963 and 1964 it was 7, in 1965 it was 5 and in 1966 (with 13 deaths, all pulmonary) it was 5 per 100,000 population.

Notifications

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Pulmonary					
Male	64	45	58	41	66
Female	30	24	27	20	39
Non-Pulmonary					
Male	1	6	3	7	13
Female	3	3	7	6	15
TOTAL	98	78	95	74	133

The cases remaining on the register at the end of 1966 were classified as follows :—

Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Male	916	Male	79
Female	514	Female	71
	<u>1,430</u>		<u>150</u>

Deaths

The deaths from tuberculosis in 1966 and the preceding four years are given below :—

Year	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Pulmonary					
Male ...	14	7	7	6	6
Female	1	3	2	1	5
Non-Pulmonary					
Male ..	1	—	—	—	1
Female	—	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	16	10	10	7	13

Details of notifications and deaths are given below :—

Age	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 ..	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
5—14 ..	5	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	7	6	2	4	1	1	—	—
25—44	21	15	8	9	—	—	—	—
45—64	22	5	1	—	5	1	1	1
65—74	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
75 & over	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
TOTALS	66	39	13	15	6	5	1	1

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

F. Binns Hartley, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

At the beginning of the year, one vacancy existed for a District Inspector and this still obtained on the 31st March.

On the 1st April, the enlarged county borough came into being and the establishment of public health inspectors increased from sixteen to twenty-nine. However, the number of posts actually filled increased from fifteen to twenty-four, there being five vacancies for District Inspectors. The establishment of pupils increased from four to eight and seven posts were filled.

Subsequent efforts to recruit District Inspectors were not successful. Only one such appointment was made from another authority; two pupils were promoted upon obtaining the Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board, but one of these obtained a post elsewhere after only two months. By the end of October, a further three inspectors had left the department so that the inspectorial staff numbered twenty-two and the vacancies for District Inspectors had increased to seven. The Council then decided to advertise for two Authorised Meat Inspectors, the appointments to be held against two of the vacancies. Applications were being received at the end of the year.

With regard to pupils, their number decreased to five upon the promotion of the two successful candidates. A further pupil left to take up banking and recruitment was found to be difficult; one appointment was eventually made in November.

After April 1st, meat inspection duties became more onerous. Prior to this date, meat inspection had been carried out at the Public Abattoir and one private slaughterhouse. The added areas included a further six licensed slaughterhouses at which one hundred per cent inspection was also maintained. The shortage of inspectors meant that this work was carried out to the detriment of other duties and it is anticipated that the appointment of the two Authorised Meat Inspectors previously mentioned will alleviate the situation.

During the year amendment regulations were made concerning meat inspection. The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 came into force on the 30th September and enable local authorities to restrict the hours during which any animal may be slaughtered in a private slaughterhouse. They also prohibit the use of green ink for inspection marking stamps and change certain details in the meat inspection procedure provided for by the principal regulations.

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 will come into operation on the 1st February, 1967. The principal changes effected are (i) the period during which any animal intended for slaughter may be kept in a slaughterhouse is limited to 72 hours; (ii) the obligation to keep lairages clean is imposed upon the occupier of the slaughterhouse and (iii) after the 1st November, 1968 the use of wiping cloths in the dressing of carcasses is prohibited. With regard to (iii), until the date specified, a wiping cloth may be used on any carcase or offal, if it is sterilised before use, and used on only one carcase and its associated offal before resterilisation.

Requirements as to food hygiene in respect of markets, stalls and delivery vehicles are laid down in the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 which come into operation on the 1st January, 1967. The principal changes from the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 which were hitherto applicable are as follows:—

- (i) before food is offered for sale it must be separated from any food which is unfit for human consumption;
- (ii) any person handling any open food (*i.e.*, food not adequately protected by wrappings, etc.) must wear clean and washable over-clothing, except in specified cases;
- (iii) delivery vehicles as well as stalls must bear the owner's name and address, and both must identify the place where they are kept or garaged;
- (iv) requirements as to the provision of water supply and washing facilities are extended to all food business;

- (v) the requirement that certain stalls shall be effectively covered and screened is extended to all stalls selling open food other than raw vegetables, unless the stall is designed, constructed and operated so as to protect the food until it is sold.

Steady progress was made in the fields of housing, food hygiene and smoke control. By the end of the year, 13,589 premises were in operative smoke control areas, which covered an area of approximately 2,430 acres. A further 5,661 premises, which cover 1,195 acres, are subject to orders which have been confirmed but which have not yet become operative.

Systematic inspections of premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 were continued. During the year, a total of 3,663 visits was made; 523 notices were served, 337 were complied with and a total of 2,165 contraventions was remedied. Fifty-five accidents were reported and in each case an inspection of the premises was made; as a result of these inspections, formal warnings were given in two instances and informal advice was given in nineteen cases.

SECTION IV

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. Water Supply

(a) The water is supplied to the area by the Corporation Undertaking; the supply was satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

(b) The Undertaking supplies a population of 373,000 in Wolverhampton and surrounding districts and obtains its water from several sources. The only new supply received during 1966 was that from the River Severn. This is treated by the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company at Hampton Loade Treatment Works, one third of the total output being received by the Undertaking at the Goldthorn Hill reservoirs. The Tom Hill Borehole was taken out of supply in October, pending the sinking of a new borehole on the site.

The Undertaking has its own laboratory where bacteriological and chemical examinations were made of the raw and treated waters; the results are summarised in the following tables:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Source of Sample	No. of Samples Taken	No. of samples containing			
		0	1-2	3-10	Over 10
Coliform organisms per 100 ml.					
Water before and during treatment 	975	913	8	2	52
Water from works 	872	854	15	2	1
Water from Distribution System	502	477	11	10	4
TOTALS : 	2,349	2,244	34	14	57

In addition 344 miscellaneous samples were taken.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

Two hundred and four weekly sanitary analyses were carried out on samples from the Cosford works before, during and after treatment. The maximum and minimum averages for the raw and finished water are given below:—

Source of Sample		Turbidity Units	Nitrate	Free and Saline	Album- inoid	Oxygen Absorbed from KMnO ₄
River Worfe Raw Water	Max.	92.0	7.32	0.290	0.334	5.35
	Min.	8.7	3.38	0.024	0.192	3.21
Water going into Supply	Max.	0.9	6.62	0.009	0.049	0.72
	Min.	Nil	3.63	0.001	0.016	0.50
River Severn Supply	Max.	1.0	2.95	0.157	0.086	1.37
	Min.	Nil	1.33	0.011	0.046	0.59

Four hundred and seventy-four mineral analyses were performed on samples taken from points throughout the distribution system.

Routine monthly samples of drinking water were taken by this Department; 42 were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination and 44 to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. Two bacteriological samples were reported to be unsatisfactory; repeat bacteriological and chemical samples were taken and these proved to be satisfactory.

The fluoride content of the water in supply falls within the range of 0.04 to 0.18 p.p.m.

- (c) The waters supplied are not plumbo solvent.
- (d) There was no instance of contamination of the supply subsequent to leaving the works.
- (e) For practical purposes all the dwelling houses in the borough have a mains water supply direct to the house, although in a number of cases the tap is situated in an outbuilding or in a common yard. In no instance is the supply from a communal stand-pipe in a public place.

2. (a) Public Swimming Pools

In addition to the public swimming pools located at Bath Avenue and Tudor Road, the Council now operate two further swimming pools, one situated at Prouds Lane, Bilston, and the other at Sandy Lane, Bushbury. The latter baths were opened officially on December 10th.

All pools are filled with water from a town main supply; this water is then treated by filtration and chlorination. Sodium bicarbonate is added so as to obtain and maintain a pH value of 7.8 to 8.0. During the summer months the treatment is continued throughout the whole 24 hours; during the winter it is carried out for the periods the pools are open and for two hours afterwards. The children's pool at Heath Town Baths has been separated from the main pool and is now being treated by its own pre-coat filter and chlorination plant.

Routine samples were taken from the various pools; 52 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination and a similar number to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. Two bacteriological samples were reported to be unsatisfactory; repeat bacteriological and chemical samples were taken and these proved to be satisfactory.

(b) School Swimming Pools

After April 1st, in addition to the routine sampling of public swimming bath water, samples were taken of swimming pool water from four schools in the added areas; two schools were located in Wednesfield and one in each of the Coseley and Tettenhall areas. Altogether, five samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and six samples for chemical analysis. One bacteriological sample was reported to be unsatisfactory; repeat bacteriological and chemical samples were taken and proved to be satisfactory.

3. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Progress was made on the implementation of the sewerage programme referred to in last year's report. In addition to sewerage works carried out, a scheme was prepared for the replacement of the South West Interceptor Sewer which serves approximately half of the old Borough. The estimated cost of this work is £1,600,000. Following torrential rain in August, flooding occurred in a number of places

in the added areas and major schemes for stream diversions and relief sewers have been given preliminary consideration. In addition, the sewer survey is being extended into the added areas and once the sewerage situation has been assessed, a programme of sewerage improvement works for these areas will be prepared.

With regard to sewage disposal in the old Borough, progress with the new works being added at Barnhurst was disappointingly slow, so that the position remained virtually the same as the previous year. At the Merry Hill Works, the scheme for improving the effluent was approved by the Council.

With reference to sewage disposal in the added areas, those areas to the east, *i.e.*, Wednesfield, Bilston, parts of Coseley and Willenhall, etc., are served by sewage works owned and operated (since April 1st, 1966) by the Upper Tame Main Drainage Authority. The plant at Bilston is hopelessly inadequate and that at Wednesfield is overloaded though the works there are being extended. The Upper Tame Authority intends to abandon the Bilston and the Wednesfield Works, along with many more works north of Birmingham, and to treat the sewage at present flowing thereto at a large plant which it is proposed will be built on the borders of West Bromwich and Birmingham. Since April 1st, 1966, the Corporation, in conjunction with the Upper Tame Authority, has been instituting a scheme of trade effluent control in that part of Wolverhampton in the drainage area of the Upper Tame Authority which will help to reduce pollution in the River Tame.

The added area to the west, *i.e.* Tettenhall, is served by the sewage works at Trescott.

4. Offensive Trades

Offensive trades were carried on at five premises, the processes involved being fat and tallow melting, bone boiling, blood boiling and drying and gut scraping. Routine inspections were made at all premises.

One firm, situated in the added area of Willenhall, discontinued operations in October, leaving four premises in business at the end of the year.

5. Places of Public Entertainment

Fourteen routine inspections and ten re-inspections were made.

Plans involving extensive alterations and improvements at three Bingo Halls were discussed in detail with the architects concerned and work was supervised as it progressed.

Improvements carried out included the provision of new toilet blocks, the renovation of kitchens and the installation of new licensed bars and snack bars.

6. Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises

There are now 285 hairdressers' premises in the enlarged county borough; of these, 211 persons and their premises are registered in accordance with Section 87 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936.

Twenty-five routine inspections were made.

7. Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

Six applications were received for entry in the local authority's list of persons entitled to sell poisons under Part II of the above-mentioned Act and the Regulations made thereunder; the applicants were approved and the necessary certificates issued. A total of 104 persons and firms operating from 158 premises is now on the register.

8. Sanitation

The following table gives details of the action taken concerning complaints:—

(a) Nuisances :

Houses inspected following complaints	2,437
Other premises inspected following complaints	602
Informal notices served	717
Statutory notices served	268
Informal notices complied	578
Statutory notices complied	261
Houses in which defects were remedied after service of :—				
(i) Informal notices only	373
(ii) Statutory notices	214
Improvements recorded	2,097

(b) Drainage systems :

Drains—	Found obstructed	926
	Statutory notices served	206
	Cleared	926
Public sewers—	Found obstructed	183
	Referred to and cleared by				
	Borough Engineer	183
Private sewers—	Found obstructed	6
	Cleared	6

Legal proceedings under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 were instituted in four cases with the following results:—

Section 45 (One case)

Adjourned for fourteen days—work subsequently completed and summons withdrawn on payment of costs.

Section 94 (Three cases)

- (i) Work completed before hearing—summons withdrawn on payment of costs. (Two cases).
- (ii) Adjourned for five days—work subsequently completed and therefore the application for a Nuisance Order was withdrawn. (One case)

9. Infectious Diseases

Two hundred and four visits were made in connection with cases of infectious diseases notified to the Medical Officer of Health. Housing conditions, contacts and their employment, milk supplies and, in appropriate cases, the means of isolation formed the subjects of the enquiries.

10. Keeping of Animals

Five inspections of premises were made in connection with the keeping of animals.

11. Disinfection and Disinfestation

The following table summarises the action taken:—

Disinfection—

Rooms fumigated	19
Rooms sprayed	76
Articles sprayed	66

Disinfestation—

Rooms fumigated	52
Rooms sprayed	64

12. Clean Air Act, 1956

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Smoke Control Orders Wednesfield No. 6 (made by the former Wednesfield Urban District Council) and Wolverhampton No. 9 (Underhill Area) became operative on the 1st April and the 1st June respectively.

A further six Orders, namely No. 7 (Aldersley Area), No. 8 (Oxley Area), No. 10A (Leacroft Area), No. 10B (Old Fallings Area), No. 11 (Wood Hayes North Area) and No. 12 (Hickman Street Area) were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. Five of these Orders will become operative on the 1st July, 1967, while No. 10B is to become operative on the 1st July, 1968.

Fifteen smoke control orders are now in operation and a further eight have been confirmed.

The total number of premises in operative smoke control areas is 13,589 and the aggregate area involved is approximately 2,430 acres. A further 5,661 premises are subject to orders confirmed but not yet operative; the areas concerned cover an area of 1,195 acres.

SMOKE EMISSIONS

Twenty-four complaints were received concerning alleged excessive smoke. Ninety-seven smoke observations were carried out, mainly on factories; in sixteen instances, the amount of smoke emitted was excessive.

Nine complaints referred to the burning of car bodies, a similar number to the burning of waste materials on open bonfires and three to steam raising plant. In addition, two complaints involved cupolas and other melting furnaces and one concerned a heating stove.

Remedial works included the replacement of oil burners and change of fuel, the repair of electrical faults and changes in methods of working. Methods of treatment of cupola gases at one large foundry were under investigation at the end of the year.

GRIT EMISSIONS

Eleven complaints were received concerning grit emissions. Four referred to cold blast cupolas, three to steam boiler plant and two to melting furnaces. The remaining two complaints were in respect of emissions from a hot blast cupola and a reheating furnace.

One steam raising installation, the hot blast cupola and the melting furnaces are subject to the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Act. The Alkali Works Inspector was dealing with these premises and alterations to the plant were in progress.

Grit emissions from the other offending premises were reduced by repairs to steam boilers and associated equipment and the abolition of the reheating furnace; the cold blast cupolas are to be fitted with wet type grit arresters in due course.

APPLICATIONS FOR PRIOR APPROVAL. Six applications relating to three boilers, two cupolas and a core baking oven, were received under the provisions of Section 3 (2) and in all cases the furnaces were approved.

NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO INSTALL FURNACES. Notifications were received in respect of 25 installations in accordance with the provisions of Section 3(3). In each case the furnace was considered to be capable of being operated in compliance with Section 3(1).

HEIGHT OF CHIMNEYS. Twenty plans submitted to the local authority for Building Regulations approval showed 47 chimneys to which Section 10 applied. Approval was given to the chimney heights in 46 cases, some of the original proposals being modified in order that the heights should comply with the standards of the Memorandum on Chimney Heights.

13. Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

From the 1st April, measurements were being obtained by means of four volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments, eight deposit gauges and nineteen lead peroxide instruments.

Subsequently, later in the year, the use of the lead peroxide instruments was discontinued and the number of deposit gauges was reduced to three, which are so located that the measurements obtained will be of the maximum value.

14. Fumes and Particulate Matter

Eighteen complaints relating to odours and particulate matter were investigated. Four referred to offensive odours confined to the premises concerned and remedial action was taken in each instance. Other complaints referred to odours from a chemical works, offensive trade premises, a gas producer, a fire in a coal stockpile and the burning off of paint deposits. There were also complaints concerning particulate matter from paint spraying, coal pulverising plant, metal polishing and grinding, and shot blasting. In each of these ten instances, appropriate action was taken to secure an abatement of the nuisance.

The remaining four complaints were not confirmed.

15. Noise Nuisances

There were twenty-five complaints of noise nuisance, all of which with one exception, referred to industrial or commercial premises; the operation of a road breaker in the street was the subject of one complaint.

Seven complaints referred to noise from air exhausts of various types at five factories. The fitting of silencers proved effective in six cases and the proper control of a ventilating fan was necessary in the remaining case.

A further nine complaints referred to mechanical noise from factories. Four of these were due to the temporary removal of sections of the factory walls and there was no further cause for complaint when the walls had been remade. In four more cases, machines were either transferred to other parts of the premises or their use was discontinued during the evening and night. In the remaining instance, the handling of work at night was the cause of complaint; extensive alterations to the premises were being carried out and upon their completion it was hoped that the work would be confined to the inside of the building.

There were four complaints concerning civil engineering and building works and these referred to the noise made by road breaking, sheet piling, earth moving, etc. Improvements were effected by either muffling the equipment or confining the noisier operations to daytime working.

In two instances, launderettes were the subject of complaints and a silencer was fitted to the boiler flue at one of them. The remaining complaints referred to noise from electrical transformers and generators, cupolas and steam exhausts; appropriate action was taken in each case.

16. Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The type of work specified in the Act was carried on at five registered premises; at one of these, the use of filling materials has been discontinued, but the registration has not been cancelled.

Four samples of filling materials, comprising two cotton felt and one each of hair and of woollen felt, were taken and submitted for analysis. In each case, the sample was certified as complying with the regulations.

17. Factories Act, 1961

It is estimated that there were 1,161 factories, 1,120 having mechanical power and 41 having no mechanical power.

Two hundred and eighty-three inspections were carried out for the purpose of enforcing those parts of the Factories Act and Regulations for which the local authority is responsible. As a result of these inspections, 38 notices were served, all of which were in respect of infringements of the Regulations governing sanitary conveniences. Cases in which defects were remedied numbered fifty.
(*See Appendix to the Report*).

18. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Three Offices and Shops Inspectors continued their systematic inspections of registered premises.

(1) The following tables give details of the premises registered and the persons employed in registered premises:—

(a) Registrations

Class of Premises	Number Registered		
	1st May '64 to 31st Dec. 1965	During 1966	Total
Offices	723	95	818
Retail shops	1,154	91	1,245
Wholesale shops, warehouses	74	7	81
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	224	15	239
Fuel storage depots	4	1	5
TOTAL	2,179	209	2,388

(b) Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed		
	1st May '64 to 31st Dec. 1965	During 1966	Total
Offices	7,628	559	8,187
Retail shops	7,737	421	8,158
Wholesale departments, warehouses	1,275	64	1,339
Catering establishments open to the public	2,236	63	2,299
Canteens	109	10	119
Fuel storage depots	30	3	33
TOTAL	19,015	1,120	20,135
TOTAL MALES	7,607	465	8,072
TOTAL FEMALES	11,408	655	12,063

(2) The following tables give details of the inspections and revisits made, the notices served and the contraventions found and remedied during 1966:—

Inspections

Initial						Reinsp- ections	Other visits	Total number of visits
O	S	W	C	F	Total			
264	352	38	57	4	715	1,752	1,196	3,663

Notices

Served	Complied
523	337

Analysis of contraventions found and remedied

Section						Contraventions	
						Found	Remedied
4	Cleanliness	280	149
5	Overcrowding	34	23
6	Temperature	272	146
7	Ventilation	149	86
8	Lighting	122	68
9	Sanitary conveniences	884	493
10	Washing facilities	423	258
11	Drinking water	194	86
12	Clothing accommodation	148	76
13/14	Seating accommodation	40	41
15	Eating facilities	55	21
16	Floors, passages, etc.	550	356
17	Machinery	27	10
24/26	First aid box	281	161
50	Abstracts	313	191
TOTALS						3,772	2,165

No legal proceedings were instituted.

(3) Exemptions

No application for exemption was received.

(4) Accidents

All reported accidents analysed by workplace—sex, adults and young persons

Class of Workplace	Adults (18 and over)		Young persons (under 18)		TOTAL
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Offices	1	—	—	1	2
Retail shops	8	12	1	4	25
Wholesale departments, warehouses	2	—	2	—	4
Catering establishments open to the public	13	11	—	—	24
TOTALS	24	23	3	5	55

All reported accidents analysed by primary cause

Primary Cause	Adults (18 and over)		Young persons (under 18)		TOTAL
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
MACHINERY Machinery or relevant part at rest (power or non power driven)	1	—	—	—	1
TRANSPORT Vehicle in motion not moved by power	1	—	—	—	1
Vehicle stationary	1	—	—	—	1
FIRE AND EXPLOSION	1	—	—	—	1
ELECTRICAL	—	—	—	1	1
HAND TOOLS	1	1	—	—	2
FALLS OF PERSONS On or from fixed stairs	4	5	1	1	11
On or from ladders or step ladders	1	1	—	—	2
Other falls from one level to another	3	—	—	—	3
Falls on same level	—	6	1	—	7
Stepping on or striking against object or person	1	1	—	—	2
Handling goods (not otherwise classified)	6	4	1	1	12
Struck by falling object	1	2	—	1	4
Not otherwise specified	3	3	—	1	7
TOTALS	24	23	3	5	55

19. Rodent Control

Details of the activity are given in the following report, which was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
Report for year ended 31st December, 1966

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS		
1. Number of properties in district	99,790	6
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	2,658	3
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	1,924	3
(ii) Mice	408	Nil
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	20	Nil
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	15	3
(ii) Mice	Nil	Nil

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year ? YES.

SECTION V

HOUSING

1. Slum Clearance

One clearance area involving six houses, and 70 individual unfit houses were represented for action.

Inspections were made of a further 77 houses but due to administrative difficulties it was not possible to represent these houses.

Public Local Inquiries were held into the following schemes:—

Area	No. of Unfit Houses	Date of Inquiry	Result
Clifton Street C.P.O. 1966	50	9.6.1966	Confirmed with modifications
Wednesfield (Graiseley Lane) C.P.O. 1965	77	5.7.1966	Confirmed with modifications
Bilston (Central Area) C.P.O. 1966	85	13.9.1966	Confirmation awaited

In addition the following orders were confirmed in respect of clearance areas in the added parts of the Borough:—

Area	No. of Houses	Date of Confirmation
Wednesfield (North Street) C.P.O. 1965	47	24.3.1966
Bilston (Market Street/Dudley Street) C.O. 1965	135	25.3.1966
Bilston (Union Street) C.O. 1965	6	1.1966
Coseley (Davis Street) C.O. 1966	6	31.3.1966
Coseley (Wood Street) C.P.O. 1965	26	28.12.1966

A total of 238 families, comprising 644 persons, were rehoused from various clearance schemes and 359 "Pink" and 22 "Grey" properties were demolished.

The clearance of the following areas was completed:—

Area	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses	No. of Persons Displaced
Oxley Street	5.3.1958	90	395
Church Street (Heath Town)	19.5.1958	58	192
Coventry Street	23.9.1960	18	47
Railway Street (Heath Town)	16.1.1962	185	585
Vernon Street	7.9.1964	23	69
St. Mark's Street	18.2.1963	70	220

The following scheme was represented:—

Name	Date of Representation	No. of Clearance Areas	No. of Houses
Tettenhall (High Street) Clearance Area	1st July	1	6

PROGRAMME FOR 1967

The following schemes are scheduled for representation:—

Scheme	Estimated No. of Houses
Bushbury Lane	31
Cannock Road	34
Worcester Cottages, Shaw Road, Bushbury	12
Manor Street, Tettenhall	27
Bank Street, Bradley, Bilston	20
Well Lane, Wednesfield	28

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Seventy houses or parts of houses were represented for action under Part II of the Housing Act.

Sixty-five families, involving 199 persons, were rehoused.

Three houses were reconditioned and 73 houses were demolished.

Legal proceedings were instituted in one instance for reletting premises contrary to Section 27 of the Housing Act, 1957. The defendants were each fined £5.

2. Discretionary and Standard Grants

The administrative work in connection with applications from private owners for these grants is carried out by the Borough Engineer, but the department is always consulted regarding the life of the property and its suitability for improvement.

Two hundred and thirty-five enquiries regarding discretionary grants and 49 enquiries regarding standard grants were dealt with; most of these were in respect of owner-occupied houses.

Ninety-seven houses were improved with the aid of discretionary grants and 35 with the aid of standard grants.

3. Houses in Multiple Occupation

Work under the Housing Acts, 1961-64 progressed during the year and a further 83 houses were inspected in detail. Considerable difficulty was often experienced in gaining access to all parts of a house. A total of 486 other visits was made and a summary of formal action taken under the Housing Act, 1961 is as follows:—

Section 13—Management Orders made	2
Section 14—Notices served requiring the execution of works to make good neglect of proper standards of management	2
Section 15—Notices served requiring the execution of works to render premises reasonably suitable for occupation by the persons or households occupying them	21
Section 19—Directions given	53

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were instituted in one instance and the defendant was fined £5 on each of two charges.

4. Improvement Areas

During 1965 a survey was carried out of four areas involving 926 houses with a view to deciding on a suitable area as a pilot scheme for compulsory improvement and a report on the general provisions of the Act was submitted to the Housing Committee in December, 1965. It was then decided that the houses in Smestow Street and

Prole Street, which adjoin the Council's Spring Valley housing estate, should be inspected in detail with a view to the declaration of an improvement area. A report was considered by the Council at their meeting in March and the Smestow Street Improvement Area was declared to be an Improvement Area on 16th March. The following table sets out the statistical details regarding this area:—

Number of houses in area:			
Owned by Corporation	63		
Owned privately	51		
	—	114	
Houses improved to full standard:			
Owned by Corporation	49		
Owned privately	8		
	—	57	
Houses not improved to full standard:			
Owned by Corporation	14		
Owned privately	43		
	—	57	
Of the privately owned houses not improved to full standard:			
Owner-occupied	28		
Tenanted	11		
Currently void	4		
	—	43	
Number of tenants who have given provisional verbal consent to the improvement of the dwelling			
		9	

Preliminary notices were served in respect of those houses which were tenanted, not improved to the full standard and where the tenants had given provisional consent to the improvement of the dwelling. Discussions took place with the owners concerned and in six cases undertakings to carry out the improvement of the houses were accepted by the end of the year.

5. Informal Enquiries and Land Charge Searches

A total of 450 written enquiries was received and dealt with under the scheme for giving information regarding the Council's slum clearance and redevelopment proposals to intending house purchasers.

Formal enquiries received under the Land Charges Acts totalled 4,107.

6. Rent Act, 1957

The following is a summary of the action taken with regard to applications received for the issue of Certificates of Disrepair and their cancellation:—

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for certificates	3
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(i) in respect of some but not all defects	1
(ii) in respect of all defects	2
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	3
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
Number of Certificates issued	—

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Application by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	—
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—
Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections	—
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	—

7. Caravans

Ninety-eight visits were made to caravans. Most of these visits were made to caravan dwellers found squatting on various vacant sites within the Borough.

The following caravan site licences are now in force:—

<i>Number of Caravans</i>	<i>Duration of Licence</i>	<i>Persons Accommodated</i>
20	10 years	Forty-two adults
2	Permanent	Four adults
1	Permanent	Two adults
1	5 years	Two adults
1	5 years	Two adults
1	5 years	Two adults
1	2 years	Two adults
1	1 year	One adult
2	Temporary	Two adults
1	Temporary	One adult

8. Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses.

SECTION VI

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. Public Abattoir

(a) Meat Inspection

The following table gives details of the numbers of animals slaughtered during the years 1966, 1965 and 1964:—

	1966	1965	1964
Cattle (other than cows)	12,427	13,378	14,270
Cows	1,262	1,188	2,256
Calves	795	526	937
Sheep	58,289	60,610	63,100
Pigs	46,295	51,045	49,452
TOTALS	119,068	126,747	130,015

The total kill shows a decrease of 6.1 % on the 1965 figure and one of 8.4 % on the 1964 kill.

A full complement of staff was maintained and remained unchanged. Three inspectors and a part-time clerk were employed.

Throughout the year one hundred per cent inspection was maintained.

The following table shows details of the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:—

	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	12,427	1,262	795	58,289	46,295	—
Number inspected	12,427	1,262	795	58,289	46,295	—
All diseases except tuber- culosis and cysticeri:— Whole carcasses condemned	2	6	2	34	55	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,637	451	11	1,286	3,569	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticeri	13.2	36.2	1.6	2.3	7.8	—
Tuberculosis :— Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	251	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.55	—
Cysticercosis :— Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	3	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	14	3	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Meat and Offal condemned. The total weight of meat and offal condemned from all sources was as follows :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	2	2	2
Offal (Tuberculosis)	1	11	1	22
Meat (Other Diseases)	7	5	1	13
Offal (Other Diseases)	28	9	2	0
TOTAL	37	8	3	9

Analysis by Weight of Meat and Offal Condemned

	Tuberculosis		Other Diseases		Totals			
	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.	Meat lbs.	Offal lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Abattoir								
Cattle	—	—	1,974	29,913	14	4	2	23
Cows	—	—	2,716	10,543	5	18	1	15
Calves	—	—	107	61	—	1	2	0
Sheep	—	—	1,415	4,326	2	11	1	1
Pigs	282	3,522	9,488	18,836	14	6	3	12
Cold Stores								
Cattle	—	—	—	105	—	—	3	21
Sheep	—	—	165	—	—	1	1	25
Other Sources								
Cattle	—	—	336	—	—	3	0	0
Sheep	—	—	80	—	—	—	2	24
TOTALS	282	3,522	16,281	63,784	37	8	3	9

The following additional items were condemned:—

10 Cases Ox Kidneys	13 Tins Lambs Livers
2 Cases Chickens	6 Tins Corned Beef
2 Cases Pigs Kidneys	4 Tins Pork Luncheon Meat
1 Case Ox Tails	3 Tins Ox Tongue
1 Case Rabbits	1 Tin Corned Mutton
23 Tins Cooked Ham	1 Tin Pork Tenderloins

(b) Contraventions of Regulations

General maintenance work was carried out and investigations into the poor water pressure continued. It is hoped that instructions will be given in the near future for the laying of a new main to the premises.

2. Private Slaughterhouses

Prior to the 1st April, there was only one private slaughterhouse situated in the borough. On that date, six more licensed slaughterhouses came within the jurisdiction of the authority. One hundred per cent meat inspection was maintained at all the premises.

The following table gives details of the numbers of animals slaughtered and the numbers in which disease was found, at the seven slaughterhouses:—

	Number of animals slaughtered	Numbers in which disease found	Percentage diseased
Bovine animals	1,005	127	12.6
Calves	11	—	—
Sheep	6,968	216	3.1
Pigs	46,157	12,976	28.1
TOTALS	54,141	13,319	

Analysis of animals in which disease was found:—

	Bovine animals	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	1,440
Number affected with other diseases	127	—	216	11,536
Number totally condemned for tuberculosis	—	—	—	3
Number partially condemned for tuberculosis	—	—	—	1,437
Number totally condemned for other diseases	—	—	—	83
Number partially condemned for other diseases	127	—	216	11,453

The number of pigs affected with tuberculosis represented 11.1 % of the pigs slaughtered.

Meat and Offal condemned. The total weight of meat and offal condemned was as follows:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	6	—	2
Offal (Tuberculosis)	7	2	2	24
Meat (Other Diseases)	10	7	—	10
Offal (Other Diseases)	23	1	1	10
TOTAL	40	17	—	18

3. Privately Owned Lairage

This lairage, situated in the vicinity of the Public Abattoir, again remained unused.

4. Frozen Meat Wholesale Depots

Supervision of the four frozen meat wholesale depots was again maintained.

5. Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Forty-five licences were renewed and 9 new licences issued, making a total of 54 persons on the register.

6. Food Premises

The following table gives details of the number of food premises by type of business:—

Grocery and Provision	586
Licensed	424
Butchery	280
Catering (including Factory Canteens)	266
Fruit and Greengrocery	216
Confectionery	157
General	132
Fish Frying	76
Food Manufacturing	60
Wet Fish	42
Food Storing	30
Baking	15
Food Packing	8
Miscellaneous	206
TOTAL					2,498

7. Inspection of Food Premises

Two thousand, one hundred and forty-six visits were paid to food premises for the purpose of inspection.

Three hundred and forty-two visits were made to shops and warehouses following requests from the occupiers for the examination of tinned and other foods alleged to be unfit for human consumption.

The undermentioned food was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:—

Tinned Foods	Other Foods
4,825 tins	Total Weight
	14 tons

8. Disposal of Condemned Food

Carcase meat and offal are processed, and tinned and other foods are disposed of by incineration at the Cleansing Department's depot.

9. Milk Supply

Regular inspection of dairies was carried out together with close supervision of milk processing by pasteurisation and sterilisation; routine visits were paid to milk shops. Details of registrations are as follows:—

Number of Persons and Firms carrying on the trade of Distributor at or from premises within the borough	595
Number of Premises within the borough used as Dairies	7
Number of Dairies outside the borough retailing milk within	4
Number of Dairies within the borough carrying out Heat Treatment	1

The following table shows details of the 639 samples taken and the results of the tests applied:—

Designation	Number taken	Appropriate Tests	Passed	Failed	Void
Untreated	119	Methylene Blue	87	26	6*
	161	Milk Ring Test	160	1	—
Pasteurised	279	Phosphatase	279	—	—
		Methylene Blue	272	2	5*
Sterilised	80	Turbidity	80	—	—

*Permissible atmospheric shade temperature exceeded

The milk ring test was also applied to 95 of the 119 samples of untreated milk submitted for the methylene blue test and in six instances the results were positive.

The seven samples, which failed the milk ring test, were subjected to further examination for Brucella Abortus infection and all proved negative.

10. Ice Cream

Manufacturers' Premises. Two premises are registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

Vendors' Premises. Nineteen applications for the registration of premises for the sale of pre-packed ice cream were received and approved, making a total of 866 premises registered.

Routine inspections of both types of premises were carried out.

SAMPLING

(a) Methylene Blue Test. Ninety-nine samples, including 15 taken from mobile ice cream vans operating within the borough, were examined and placed in the Ministry's Provisional Grades. Eleven samples (11.1 %) proved to be unsatisfactory: repeat samples were taken and proved to be satisfactory. Three of the unsatisfactory samples were taken from mobile vans.

The following table shows a summary of the results obtained:—

	Total No. of Samples Taken	PROVISIONAL GRADE			
		1	2	3	4
<i>Manufactured within the borough</i>					
Ice cream	29	24 82.8%	1 3.4%	3 10.4%	1 3.4%
Soft ice cream	27	20 74.1%	2 7.4%	4 14.8%	1 3.7%
<i>Manufactured outside the borough</i>					
Ice cream	39	37 95.0%	1 2.5%	— —	1 2.5%
Soft ice cream	4	3 75.0%	— —	1 25.0%	— —
<i>Combined Summary</i>					
Ice cream	68	61 89.8%	2 2.9%	3 4.4%	2 2.9%
Soft ice cream	31	23 74.2%	2 6.5%	5 16.1%	1 3.2%

11. Sampling

Two hundred and forty-nine samples of food and drugs, consisting of 25 formal and 224 informal, were taken for analysis by the Public Analyst.

Milk samples totalled 49, comprising 8 formal and 41 informal, and all were reported to be satisfactory. Of the 200 samples taken of other food and drugs, 3 formal and 6 informal proved to be unsatisfactory. The administrative action in respect of all the adverse samples is given in a table following the "Summary of Samples Taken."

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
Summary of Samples Taken

Articles	Number Examined		Number Unsatisfactory	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk and Milk Products	8	49	—	—
Confections	1	37	1	2
Preserved Foods	—	35	—	—
Condiments	—	30	—	—
Drinks—Alcoholic	15	3	1	—
Non-Alcoholic	—	20	—	2
Fats	—	18	—	—
Meat Products	—	14	—	—
Drugs and Patent Medicines	1	11	1	2
Essences and Colouring Matters	—	3	—	—
Other Foods	—	4	—	—
TOTALS	25	224	3	6

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Administrative Action taken regarding Samples found to be Unsatisfactory

No. of Sample	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
36	Honey Vinegar	Formal	42.5% deficiency in acetic acid	Manufacturers undertook to withdraw the product
57	Remedy for Rheumatism	Informal	Claim—"Sure remedy for rheumatism" unjustified	Manufacturers asked to amend label
111	Rum Truffles	Informal	Alcohol not present	Formal sample taken. (See Sample 159).
138	Kola Champaign	Informal	Champaign description unjustified	Manufacturers agreed to change label
159	Rum Truffles	Formal	Trace only of alcohol present—insufficient to justify description	Warning letter sent to firm of manufacturers
168	Rum Truffles	Informal	Trace only of alcohol—insufficient to justify description	Description of article modified
173	Asthma and Bronchitis Herbs	Informal	Claim as "cure" unjustified	Manufacturers asked to amend label
203	Tea and Milk Mix	Informal	Ingredients incorrectly listed	The article is no longer produced
248	Gin	Formal	Proof slightly low by comparison with stated 70%.	Letter sent to distillers

12. (a) The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations

- | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| (i) Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district | | | | | | Nil |
| (ii) Number of samples of liquid egg submitted to the Alpha-Amylase test | | | | | | Nil |

(b) American Pasteurised Hen Egg Albumen

Two hundred and twenty-two samples were taken for bacteriological examination; no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

(c) Danish Pasteurised Hen Egg Albumen

Ten samples were taken for bacteriological examination; no pathogenic organisms were isolated.

(d) Japanese Spray Dried Egg Albumen

Forty-three samples were taken for bacteriological examination. No pathogenic organisms were isolated.

(e) Polish Spray Dried Egg Albumen

Seventy-nine samples were taken for bacteriological examination. No pathogenic organisms were isolated.

13. Catering Establishments

Routine inspections totalled 98; seventeen informal notices were served, 25 were complied with and 260 improvements recorded.

One hundred and eighty-five swabs were taken from various types of food utensils at 25 establishments. Thirty-seven swabs from 16 premises were reported to be unsatisfactory; some repeat swabs proved unsatisfactory and these cases were outstanding at the end of the year.

14. Wet and Fried Fish Shops

Ninety-two inspections were made of these premises. Five informal notices were served, 3 were complied with and 9 improvements recorded.

15. Butchers' Shops and Premises where Preserved Food, etc., is Prepared or Manufactured

There are now 280 butchers' shops in the enlarged county borough; of these, 197 persons and their premises are registered in accordance with Section 67 of the Wolverhampton Corporation Act, 1936.

Routine inspections numbered 119; twenty-one informal notices were served, 12 were complied with and 78 improvements recorded.

With regard to premises where preserved food, etc., is prepared or manufactured, routine inspections were made of the 99 registered premises.

16. Bakehouses

Routine inspections were made of the 15 bakehouses.

17. Licensed Premises

Routine inspections totalled 90; four informal notices were served, 29 were complied with and 245 improvements recorded.

Swabs for bacteriological examination were taken from 287 drinking glasses at 70 licensed premises. Eighty swabs obtained from 40 premises were reported to be unsatisfactory and the brewery companies and licensees were informed. Repeat swabs were taken.

18. Provision Shops

One hundred and thirty inspections of provision shops were made. Twenty-eight informal notices were served, 12 were complied with and 45 improvements recorded.

19. Food Premises (not previously commented upon)

Inspections of other types of food premises totalled 204. Thirty-nine informal notices were served, 27 were complied with and 155 improvements recorded.

20. Markets

Regular routine inspections of the three retail markets and the one wholesale market were carried out.

21. Sales out of Market Licences

Twenty applications for licences under the provisions of the Wolverhampton Corporation Improvement Act, 1869 were received by the General Manager, Markets Department, who referred them to this department to ensure that the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 were complied with prior to the issue of the licences.

The applications were investigated and the appropriate action was taken in each instance.

Routine inspections were made of licensed mobile food shops.

22. The Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Food Complaints

One hundred and thirty-one food complaints were received and investigated; in 65 instances no formal action was found necessary.

Warning letters were sent in 54 instances and legal proceedings were instituted in the following 12 cases.

Article of Food	Nature of Complaint	Result of Legal Proceedings
Slice of bread	Presence of an insect	Firm of baker/retailers were fined £25 with £7. 7s. 0d. costs.
Sliced loaf of bread	Presence of extraneous matter, comprising mineral matter and mineral oil.	Firm of baker/retailers were fined £10 with £3. 3s. 0d. costs.
Loaf of brown bread	Presence of piece of white cloth	Firm of baker/retailers were fined £35 with £5. 5s. 0d. costs.
Piece of walnut cake	Presence of nail	Firm of baker/retailers were fined £30 with £3. 3s. 0d. costs.
Chocolate doughnut ring	Presence of living insect	Firm of retailer/bakers were fined £10 with £3. 3s. 0d. costs.
Chicken and mushroom pie	Presence of mould	Firm of retailers were fined £25 with £5. 5s. 0d. costs.
Danish blue cheese	Presence of maggots	Firm of retailers were fined £10 with £3. 3s. 0d. costs.
Corned beef	Discoloured condition	Firm of retailers were fined £25 with £5. 5s. 0d. costs.
Bacon	Presence of maggots	Firm of retailers were fined £10 with £3. 3s. 0d. costs.
Fruit trifle	Presence of piece of glass	Firm of manufacturer/retailers were fined £15 with £9. 5s. 0d. costs.
Tin of jam	Presence of fly	Firm of retailers given absolute discharge but ordered to pay £5. 5s. 0d. costs.
Pastry mix	Presence of moth larvae	Firm of retailers claimed warranty—case dismissed.

23. Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959
Regulation 27

Two complaints were received concerning the dirty condition of milk bottles containing sterilised milk. The same dairy company was involved on each occasion; legal proceedings were instituted and the company was fined £15 and ordered to pay £5. 5s. 0d. costs in each case.

24. Food and Drugs Act, 1955
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

(a) The following table gives details of the contraventions found and remedied with regard to the requirements relating to food premises under Part IV of the Regulations:—

Regulation					Contraventions	
					Found	Remedied
14	Sanitary conveniences	83	72
	Hand washing notices	29	32
16	Wash-hand basins	65	34
17	First-aid materials	24	22
18	Accommodation for clothing, etc.	20	12
19	Sinks	42	23
16 & 19	Soap, towels, etc.	43	26
20	Lighting	25	16
21	Ventilation	14	8
23	Cleanliness and repair	467	404
24	Accumulation of refuse	32	16
TOTALS					844	665

With regard to other requirements of the Regulations, the following table gives details of the contraventions found and remedied:—

Regulation					Contraventions	
					Found	Remedied
6	Cleanliness of equipment	83	64
8	Risk of contamination of food	35	33
9	Personal cleanliness	4	4
TOTALS					122	101

(b) Legal proceedings were instituted against the proprietors of a catering establishment in respect of numerous contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations. The defendants were fined £5 on each of 11 summonses (a total of £55) and ordered to pay £10. 10s. 0d. costs.

25. Licensing Act, 1964

Thirty-seven initial inspections and 60 reinspections were made of 42 club premises. One hundred and ninety-eight contraventions were recorded and 108 were remedied by the end of the year, including 15 outstanding from the previous year.

The work required to be carried out necessitated discussions with Club Committees, Architects, Builders and Legal Representatives, and constant supervision was given to new work and improvements.

Five proposals regarding intentions to open new clubs were withdrawn following discussions with this Department on the facilities which would have to be provided.

APPENDIX

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect
of the year 1966 for the County Borough of Wolverhampton
in the County of Stafford

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

Part 1 of the Act

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	41	19	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	1,120	247	35	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	Not known	17	1	—
TOTAL		283	38	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	38	45	3	8	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—	—
(not including offences relating to outwork)					
TOTAL	42	50	4	8	—

Part VIII of the Act
Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing)	26	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	18	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	13	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	57	—	—	—	—	—